FBIS DAILY REPORT

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WARSAW CEMA MEETING ENDS, PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD202303 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] The signing of a joint final protocol by representatives of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, the GDR, Romania, Hungary, Vietnam, the Soviet Union, and Poland has ended a conference of the leaderships of central unions and councils of cooperatives of CEMA countries in Warsaw. Meetings of this kind have taken place regularly since 1968 and serve the socioeconomic integration of the cooperative organization of the socialist countries. During the Warsaw conference a long-term program of political and scientific cooperation -- for example, in the areas of technological cooperation or rational utilization of owned resources -- was adopted. Matters concerning the development of cooperative democracy, as well as problems of cooperative housing and increase in the production of export goods, were discussed. Decisions concerning bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the area of cooperative trade were made.

DEFENSE MINISTERS STRESS WARSAW PACT SOLIDARITY

LD242002 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1848 GMT 24 May 83

[Excerpt] Budapest, 24 May (ADN) -- Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR minister of defense and Colonel General Karoly Csemi, state secretary and acting minister of defense of the Hungarian People's Republic, stressed their countries' firm membership in and solidarity with the Warsaw Pact in Budapest today. During talks they stressed that the socialist fraternal armies must increase their efforts for the protection of peace and of socialist achievements. The struggle against the NATO missiles decision must be further intensified.

USSR'S BOGOMOLOV SEEN TO 'TIGHTEN' BLOC 'CHAINS'

AU211435 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 21 May 83

["Moscow Seeks to Tighten the Chains of the Economic Integration of the Vassal Countries" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, May 21 (ATA) -- The Soviet socialimperialists try to link more the economies of the vassal countries of Eastern Europe with the metropolis and to suppress every opposition against dictate: This is illustrated also by an article published in the latest issue of the Soviet magazine KOMMUNIST and written by a Moscow "expert" on Comecon, Oleg Bogomolov. The article says that the Comecon member countries must carry out a greater integration of their economies, strengthen the coordination of their economic objectives and link more with one another. Moscow demands from its vassals to carry out "radical changes in the way of management of their economies during the future years", in order to meet better the needs of the Soviet economy. In particular, the articles stresses the aims of the Soviet Union to exploit the resources of the Comecon member countries so that it fulfill its needs for technology. It points out that "Comecon will attach priority to the close cooperation in the development of the new technology" and that this requires a greater coordination and the drafting of long-term programmes of cooperation. Kremlin openly expresses its concern over the economic contacts of the vassal countries with the Western countries, asking them to limit the receiving of Western credits and technology.

The language of the boss, which pervades the above article, shows the aims of Moscow to tighten the chains of the economic integration of the vassals at a time when dissatisfaction is growing among them.

An expression of these dissatisfactions and disagreements in the fold of Comecon is also the postponement of the summit of its member countries, which was expected to take place this month. Reporting this, the news agencies point out that the preparatory meeting, held in Moscow last month could not level the disagreement which have to do in particular with the price system Moscow has imposed on the trade exchanges within Comecon, with the orientation of the greatest part of their trade towards the Soviet Union etc.

ENVOY TO SRV MEETS WITH PHAM VAN DONG

AU241034 Tirana ATA in English 0945 GMT 24 May 83

[Excerpt] Tirana, May 24 (ATA) -- On May 23, 1983, the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and premier of the Council of Ministers of the SR of Vietnam, Pham Van Dong, received the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in Vietnam, Syrja Laze.

ALIA SPEAKS AT PERMET CONGRESS ANNIVERSARY

AU242015 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 24 May 83

[Summary] The 39th anniversary of the Anti-Fascist National Liberation Congress of Permet was celebrated in Permet city today. This morning thousands of people awaited the arrival of the state and party leaders who had come to Permet to celebrate the anniversary amidst the Permet people and the ex-delegates of the congress. Taking part in the celebrations were "Comrade Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee secretary and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, who was accompanied by Comrade Pali Miska, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the People's Assembly; Comrade Besnik Bekteshi, candidate Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Minister of Light and Food Industry Vito Kapo; Minister of Foreign Trade

Shane Korbeci; Spiro Koleka, AWP Central Committee member; Mehmet Elezi, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Youth Union; Simon Ballabani, deputy minister of people's defense; and Arshin Xhezo, chief editor of ZERI I POPULLIT."

The party and state leaders met with ex-delegates of the congress, martyrs' family members, veterans, and young people. After this, Comrades Ramiz Alia, Pali Miska, Besnik Bekteshi, and other comrades paid homage to the martyrs of the city. Wreaths were laid on behalf of the AWP Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers, the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front, the Permet District AWP Committee and People's Council Executive Committee, and also the district's mass organizations.

A meeting was then held in the city's center, which was attended by thousands of people, including those from other districts. The meeting was opened by Xhemal Dauti, first secretary of the Permet District AWP Committee.

Comrade Ramiz Alia spoke on the occasion: "Dear Comrades, just like every other year we have gathered here again in your beautiful and hospitable city to celebrate the great event -- the Permet Congress -- which sanctioned the foundation of the new Albanian state of the people's democracy." This great historical victory was a result of the people's heroic national-liberation struggle led by the Communist Party of Albania and its leader Enver Hoxha. "Allow me on this occasion to deliver to you greetings and best wishes on behalf of the AWP Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the government, the Albanian Democratic Front, and our beloved leader Comrade Enver Hoxha, personally."

Ramiz Alia then outlined the historical importance of the congress and the patriotic traditions of the Permet people. The Permet congress was held in particular political circumstances which the party has studied with great maturity. The party has made these circumstances known, and they have been outlined especially in Enver Hoxha's works, such as "The Anglo-American Threat to Albania" and "The Titoites." Enver Hoxha describes the great struggle waged by the party against the many intrigues and plots of the internal and external enemies who have not left any means unused in their attempts. However, the party acted in such a way so that the people would be victorious and the workers and peasants would be able to control their own fate.

Ramiz Alia spoke about the continual democratization of the people's power, and its consolidation in the struggle against all dangers which may threaten the people's power such as liberalism, bureaucracy, and everything else that is alien to this power, to the Albanian people, and to socialism. Ramiz Alia also outlined the achievements reached during the post-liberation period, stating that "during the last 3 decades alone, from 1950 to 1980, the national income has increased an average of 7 to 8 percent per year." During the Seventh 5-Year Plan the rates of social production growth will be even greater.

The party has continually followed the Marxist-Leninist line and has relied completely on its own forces. The party's line and Comrade Enver Hoxha's teachings were proved to be decisive on all occasions -- also in the economic field. Ramiz Alia stated that "the victories achieved by our people are a result of our party's resolute struggle against the internal and external enemies, who have attempted to push the party from its correct line and to hinder the development of socialist culture and economy." But the party has mercilessly crushed them. "Mehmet Shehu, the servant of many patrons and the dangerous foreign agent as well as the other spy, Kadri Hasbiu, and their group also met with this fate."

Ramiz Alia then urged revolutionary vigilance, mobilization, and unity of the party and people. He spoke about the international situation, which is very tense and fraught with many dangers. This is tied to the deep economic crisis, the arms race, and the growing aggressiveness of the superpowers and their military blocs. "The capitalist-revisionist world is passing through very difficult times. The crisis has engulfed not only the economy; their political system is also in crisis; their ideology, their political-military alliances, and the whole bourgeois society is in crisis. All of these things point to an unstable situation which leads to increasing oppression and exploitation and local and total aggressions and wars." The peoples and the world proletariat struggle against American imperialism and Soviet social imperialism. The peoples and proletariat sympathetically follow the peaceful development and struggle of our country and they can see in Albania an attractive example which inspires them for a better future and encourages them in their resistance. "Socialist Albania, even though it is a small country, is a great example with its ideas and its revolutionary experience." This makes the enemies even more savage toward us and thus we must be vigilant. In conclusion, Comrade Ramiz Alia urged mobilization and wished successes to the Permet people in the fulfillment of their tasks.

A telegram was sent to the AWP Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, and the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front. The state and party leaders visited the room where the congress had been held, and the activities concluded with a meeting in the hall of the soldiers' house between the martyrs' family members and the party and state leaders.

IMPROVEMENT IN DRILLING, OIL EXTRACTION URGED

AU212000 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 14 May 83 p 1

[Editorial: "The Fulfillment of Oil Extraction Tasks Requires Deep Scientific Work"]

[Excerpts] The Eighth AWP Congress set great tasks for the development of the energy industry in the Seventh 5-year Plan. Due to the results achieved in geological work and surveys, during the last few years a number of important sources have been discovered and exploited. These have secured the basis of the oil and gas extraction plan and have opened up prospects for the future.

Bad results attained in some structures have nothing to do with a lack of oil and gas reserves in our country, but primarily with a lack of necessary preparation of these structures. It has now been clearly established that our country's terrain is oil and gas bearing and that the possibilities for discovering new sources are great.

The process of drilling is an exact science which requires, apart from other things, an improvement in the existing technology and the application of new technology, without which we cannot achieve the desired rates. Thus, it is necessary to raise the standard of scientific work in drilling, to disseminate experience to each particular well and zone, and to better furnish the material base.

Alongside studies and surveys for the discovery of new oil sources, an ensuing task is also to reinforce and raise the standard of scientific work in studying and designing intensive and secondary methods and in using new technology to exploit heavy oils, as an important foundation for fulfilling the oil extraction tasks.

PRESS REPORT ON SOVIET SECURITY COMMITTEE VISIT

AU241304 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 May 83 p 2

[Text] On 20 May, the delegation of the USSR Committee for State Security, led by Vladimir [as published] Chebrikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Committee for State Security, which had visited Bulgaria at the invitation of Dimitur Stoyanov, minister of internal affairs, departed from Bulgaria.

During the visit Vladimir Chebrikov was received by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman.

The Soviet guests had meetings with the leadership of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, visited Pleven, Veliko Turnovo, Gabrovo, and Stara Zagora Okrugs, and visited historic sites connected with the combat friendship of the two fraternal peoples.

At Sofia airport the delegation was seen off by Colonel General Velko Palin, BCP Central Committee Military-Administrative Department head, Dimitur Stoyanov, minister of internal affairs, deputy ministers and responsible officials of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Nikita Tolubeyev, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, was also at the airport.

ZHIVKOV, DEMICHEV AT SOFIA CULTURE DAY PARADE

AU241819 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 24 May 83

[Summary] The Day of Slavic Literacy and Bulgarian Culture -- 24 May -- was festively marked throughout the country. Students, teachers, scientists, and cultural figures took part in Sofia's parade of the working people. "The parade was attended by Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Georgi Atanasov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Misho Meshev, Vasil Tsanov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Kiril Zarev; deputy chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers; members of the State Council; BZNS Permanent Board secretaries; ministers and other officials. Among the guests on the tribune of the Dimitrov Mausoleum were Petr Demichev, CPSU Central Committee candidate member and USSR minister of culture; Antonin Kapek, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and first secretary of the CPCZ Prague Committee; Dondogiyn Tsebegmidl, Mongolia's deputy premier and minister of culture; Chheng Phon, Kampuchea's minister of information, press, and culture; Kazimierz Zygulski, Poland's minister of culture and art; and Mikhail Prokofyev, USSR minister of education." Leaders and members of delegations to the Fourth Congress of Bulgarian Culture, which opens on 25 May, also attended the parade.

DETAILS ON VISIT BY POLISH SEJM DELEGATION

Talks Open

AU161516 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] At the National Assembly on 16 May talks began between the visiting Polish parliamentary delegation led by Stanislaw Gucwa, marshal of the Sejm. Comrade Stanko Todorov briefed the guests on our country's successes in industry, agriculture, and culture.

Reception by Mladenov

AU190736 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 May 83 p 2

[Text] Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, expressed his satisfaction with the visit of the Polish parliamentary delegation led by Stanislaw Gucwa, marshal of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic. He stressed that such visits introduce a new element in the friendship and cooperation between the Bulgarian and Polish peoples.

On 17 May Comrade Petur Mladenov met the Polish parliamentary delegation. The Polish parliamentarians showed interest in the consistent peaceloving policy of our country in the Balkans. Matters related to the Madrid meeting and the Geneva talks were discussed.

The meeting, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by Wladislaw Napieraj, Poland's ambassador to Bulgaria.

Zhivkov Receives Delegation

AU191600 Sofia BTA in English 1453 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Sofia, May 19 (BTA) -- Bulgaro-Polish relations are friendly and fraternal, said the secretary general of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, Mr Todor Zhivkov, today at his meeting with a delegation of the Polish Sejm headed by the Marshal of the Sejm Stanislaw Gucwa.

The Bulgarian leader stressed that the visit of the Polish parliamentarians here holds a major significance not only for the expansion of contacts between the parliaments of the two countries, but it represents a step forward in the development of friendship between Bulgaria and Poland, between the two peoples.

Mr Stanislaw Gucwa extended to Mr Todor Zhivkov most cordial greetings from general Wojciech Jaruzelski.

For his part Mr Todor Zhivkov also extended greetings to the Polish leader.

"We shall leave Bulgaria with the conviction that we have sincere friends in the person of the Bulgarian party and state leadership, and in the person of the Bulgarian people" said Mr Stanislaw Gucwa expressing the satisfaction of the representatives of the Sejm with the visit.

Talks End; Delegation Departs

AU201904 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] The talks conducted by the Polish parliamentary delegation, headed by Stanislaw Gucwa, marshal of the Polish Sejm, with a Bulgarian parliamentary delegation, headed by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly and with chairmen, as well as members of permanent National Assembly committees, closed in Sofia today.

The Polish Sejm delegation departed from our country today.

ZHIVKOV GREETS SFRY PRESIDENT ON ELECTION

AU181620 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 May 83 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, has sent a telegram to Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, with most sincere congratulations on his election to this post. Wishes are expressed in the telegram for successful work in further building socialism in Yugoslavia, as well as for the prosperity of the fraternal Yugoslav peoples.

I take advantage of the opportunity once more to express our readiness to persist in our joint efforts for the comprehensive development of relations between our two neighbor countries, in the interest of our two peoples, in the interest of socialism and peace in the Balkans and throughout the world, the telegram reads.

STATEMENT ON BCP TALKS WITH LUXEMBOURG CP

AU241727 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 May 83 p 3

[Text] At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Luxembourg a delegation of the BCP led by Kiril Zarev, BCP Central Committee secretary, visited Luxembourg 16-21 May.

The BCP delegation had talks with a delegation of the Communist Party of Luxembourg (CPL) led by Rene Urbany, chairman of the party.

At the talks, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the delegations informed each other on the situation in their countries and on their parties' tasks, and exchanged opinions on topical issues of the international situation and of the communist and workers' movement.

The CPL delegation informed the BCP delegation about the activity of the communists in Luxembourg, who are consistently fighting against the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe and the militarization of the country, as well as against the policy of the most reactionary circles of monopoly capital against the social achievements of the working people.

The BCP delegation expressed the solidarity of Bulgarian Communists with the CP struggle for peace, democracy, and social progress. It briefed the hosts on the tasks solved by the entire Bulgarian people while implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress, with the successes in constructing the developed socialist society, with the peaceful foreign policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and with its efforts for strengthening peace and security in Europe and the world, and for turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone and a region of goodneighborliness and understanding.

The delegation of Luxembourg highly evaluated the successes of the Bulgarian people achieved under BCP leadership in socialist construction, and Bulgaria's peaceloving foreign policy, and stressed the consistent and constructive policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the Balkans.

The two delegations devoted an important place to international relations.

They sharply condemned the "crusade" against socialism and the revolutionary and national liberation movements, and against all peaceloving forces announced by President Reagan, as well as the course of the reactionary circles of imperialism, and first of all U.S. imperialism, aimed at confrontation, undermining strategic parity and achieving military superiority over the USSR through deploying U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, and through other military preparations.

The two delegations expressed their concern over the sharp deterioration of the international situation and stressed the necessity of concrete actions for strengthening peace, security, and cooperation among peoples. They stressed that preventing a nuclear catastrophe is a first-degree task which depends first of all on the cooperation and cohesion of all peaceloving forces throughout the world. The millions of peoples organized in the peace movement, in which the people and communists of Luxembourg are actively participating, has a great importance in this respect.

The two delegations greeted the newest peace initiatives of the USSR and the socialist community countries, expressed by Yuriy Andropov, CPSU Central Committee secretary general, and by the Prague Declaration of the Warsaw Pact member countries, and voiced their support for talks between East and West, aimed at liquidating or significantly reducing all nuclear weapons in Europe.

The BCP and CPL delegations confirmed their parties' solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America for national independence and social progress and against the aggressive policy of imperialism, aiming at stopping this struggle on all continents, interfering in internal affairs and creating hotbeds of tension in the Middle East, Central America, and other world regions.

The BCP and CPL delegation stressed the necessity of further rallying the international communist and workers' movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and expressed their parties' determination to work also in the future for strengthening the unity of action and cooperation of all progressive and peaceloving forces, regardless of their ideological, political, or religious convictions, in the struggle for peace and democracy.

Highly evaluating the relations between the two parties, the delegations confirmed once again the role of the BCP and the CPL to develop also in the future their relations of friendship, cooperation, and solidarity, in the name of the common struggle for peace, democracy, and socialism.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ON OBSERVANCE IN AUSTRIA

LD241743 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Today's statement by a press spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the Sudeten German days in Austria, held on 20-23 May, points to the fact that while all the peace-loving forces on the European Continent are united to preserve peace and strengthen trust among peoples, voices resounded from neighboring Austria yet again, opposing peaceful coexistence.

The main speakers' speeches of the Sudeten German Landsmannschaft and its leaders at this year's rally in Vienna left no room for doubt on the part of the progressive public as to the true aims and positions of this organization. Just as in the previous years, the meeting became a breeding ground for fanning anti-Czechoslovak sentiments and for spreading ideas of revanchism.

The bourgeois media in Austria yet again proved useful in misinforming the Austrian population. More surprising and incomprehensible is the favorable attitude of the Federal Government of Austria toward a meeting of this nature, traditionally aimed against the state order and the people of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and its allies. The official support to the revanchist forces, emphasized by the direct participation and addresses of the highest Austrian representatives at the rally, opposes the spirit of lasting neutrality and the provisions of the state treaty, and represents a violation of the pledges, stemming for Austria from the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe -- the statement of a press spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs stresses.

The document states in conclusion that similar actions, such as the above-mentioned Sudeten German Days in Vienna, have to be resolutely rejected as they do not benefit deepening of mutual relations, but support the forces striving for their worsening and for annihilation of all the positive elements achieved in the cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Austria.

ZIMBABWE'S ROBERT MUGABE ENDS VISIT 24 MAY

Prague Area Tour

LD241501 Prague CTK in English 1325 GMT 24 May 83

[Excerpt] Prague -- Premier and Chairman of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) Robert Mugabe and other members of the Zimbabwe party and state delegation inspected a cattle farm and an aircraft plant in Prague-east district on Tuesday, the second day of their official visit to Czechoslovakia.

They were accompanied by Vasil Bilak, member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium and Central Committee secretary, Deputy Foreign Minister Stanislav Svoboda and other Czechoslovak officials.

Final Talks

LD241724 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Concluding talks between the Czechoslovak delegation led by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and the delegation from the Republic of Zimbabwe led by Robert Mugabe, prime minister and chairman of ZANU were held at Prague Castle today.

Taking part in the talks on the Czechoslovak side were: members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium: Vasil Bilak, secretary of the party's Central Committee, and Josef Korcak, deputy federal premier and Czech premier, Bohumil Urban, minister of foreign trade; Stanislav Svoboda, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Josef Janecek, Czechoslovak ambassador to Zimbabwe.

Taking part in the talks on the Zimbabwe side were: Witness Mangwende, minister of foreign affairs; Richard Hove, minister of trade; Emmerson Munangagwa, minister of state in the prime minister's office [title as heard], Frederick Shava, minister of manpower planning and development; Simbarashe Mumbengegwi, minister of works [title as heard]; and (Agripas Muzemba), deputy minister of foreign affairs for political and economic affairs.

The talks were held in a friendly and comradely atmosphere. The two sides expressed full satisfaction with the results of the visit and noted that they will significantly contribute toward the development and strengthening of relations between Czechoslovakia and the Republic of Zimbabwe, toward deepening friendship between the people of the two countries.

After the talks, Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Richard Hove, member of the Central Committee of ZANU and minister of trade and commerce, signed an agreement on cooperation between the CPCZ and ZANU.

An agreement on scientific technological cooperation between the Government of the CSSR and the Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe, was signed by Bohumil Urban, minister of foreign trade, and Witness Mangwende, minister of foreign affairs of Zimbabwe. A joint Czechoslovak-Zimbabwe communique was adopted.

Husak Sees Off Mugabe

LD241753 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1630 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] The party and state delegation of Zimbabwe headed by Robert Mugabe, prime minister and the chairman of the Zimbabwe African National Union, ended its official friendly visit of our homeland and left Czechoslovakia by air today.

The guests were seen off at the festively decorated Ruzyne Airport in Prague by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, on whose invitation the visit took place. Also present at the departure were other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium: Vasil Bilak, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Josef Kempny, and Josef Korcak; candidate member of the party Central Committee Presidium Jan Fojtik; Central Committee Secretaries Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, Frantisek Pitra, and Jindrich Polednik; member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat Marie Kabrhelova, and other personages.

SLOVAK EVANGELICAL CHURCH CONDEMNS U.S. MISSILES

AU201605 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 May 83 p 2

[CTK report: "They Welcome the Prague Assembly"]

[Text] Bratislava, 18 May (CTK) -- Unanimous support for the Prague World Assembly for Peace and Life and Against Nuclear War was expressed by the participants in the peace seminar organized on 17-18 May 1983 in Bratislava by the Commission for Peace Work of the Slovak Evangelical Church of the Augsburg Denomination in the CSSR.

The seminar was attended by 60 clergymen from all boards of elders of the Slovak Evangelical Church, headed by Bishop General Jan Michalek. In this way the clergymen of the Slovak Evangelical Church have joined the appeal of the Assembly of Representatives and Clergymen of Churches and Religious Societies, which was held on 26 April 1983 in Prague.

The clergymen of the Slovak Evangelical Church also condemned the plans for deploying American intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR SWEDISH COMMUNIST CONGRESS

LD201409 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] A CPCZ delegation led by Vladimir Herman [as heard], member of the party Central Committee and leading secretary of the South Moravian regional committee of the CPCZ, left for Stockholm today. The delegation will attend the 27th congress of the Communist Workers' Party of Sweden.

BENO WELCOMES URUGUAYAN CP LEADER ON ARRIVAL

LD202312 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] Rodney Arismendi, first secretary of the Communist Party of Uruguay Central Committee, has arrived in Prague at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee. He was welcomed at Ruzyne Airport by Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

ZIMBABWE'S PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES 24 MAY

LD241813 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1510 GMT 24 May 83

[Excerpts] Berlin, 24 May (ADN) -- Robert Mugabe, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe and president of the African National Union (Patriotic Front) [ZANU (PF)], arrived in Berlin on Tuesday afternoon. Hundreds of citizens of the capital gave an enthusiastic welcome to the representatives of the African state, which has been free and independent for 3 years now. Escorted by a motorcade, Erich Honecker accompanied his guest to the latter's residence, Schloss Niederschoenhausen.

Robert Mugabe and his wife, Sally Mugabe, member of the ZANU (PF) Central Committee, are accompanied by Dr Witness Mangwende, minister of foreign affairs; Richard Hove, minister of trade and commerce, member of the ZANU (PF) Central Committee; Emmerson Munangagwa, minister of state in the Prime Minister's Office, member of the ZANU (PF) Central Committee; Frederick Shava, minister of manpower planning; and Simbarashe Mubengegwe, minister of housing.

Greeting the guests with Erich Honecker were the members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; Horst Dohlus, Werner Felfe, Kurt Hager, Joachim Hermann, Erich Mielke, Guenter Mittag, Paul Verner, Werner Jarowinsky, and Inge Lange; Dr Manfred Gerlach, deputy chairman of the State Council; the deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers, Manfred Flegel, Hans-Joachim Heusinger, and Dr Gerhard Weiss; other members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee; members of the Council of Ministers, among them Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs, as well as other public figures of the GDR. Also present was the Berlin City Commandant Lieutenant-General Karl-Heinz Drews.

After his welcome Robert Mugabe turned to the rows of working people at the airport, who greeted him with cries of friendship and applause. Banners bore slogans such as "Zimbabwe and the GDR, closely united in the struggle for peace," "Greetings to the representative of the people of Zimbabwe," and "Long live international solidarity." Robert Mugabe responded warmly to the greetings of the citizens of Berlin and called out "friendship" and "solidarity" to them.

Both statesmen made their way to Robert Mugabe's residence, Schloss Niederschoenhausen, through streets decorated with flags and banners. Here too, thousands of Berlin citizens greeted the prime minister. The slogans supported friendship and cooperation between the two states.

Honecker Talks With Mugabe

LD241954 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1838 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Berlin, 24 May (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Robert Mugabe, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, and president of ZANU (PF) met in the offices of the State Council this evening for an official exchange of views. At the start of the friendly meeting, Robert Mugabe expressed his thanks for the cordial welcome given to him and those accompanying him on their arrival in the GDR.

During their discussion, Erich Honecker and Robert Mugabe first turned to bilateral questions. They noted with satisfaction that relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties and states have developed well and that there are good conditions for their further development. They expressed certainty that the talks and the visit will give fresh impetus to bilateral cooperation.

When discussing topical international issues, the two statesmen agreed that in view of the worrying situation in various regions of the world, there is nothing more important than securing peace. Erich Honecker and Robert Mugabe underlined that they wanted to use their talks to contribute to this. Joint work by all those interested in the prevention of a nuclear inferno and in peace and social progress is more urgent than ever.

The two statesmen strongly condemned the barbaric attack on Mozambique by South African aircraft.

Before the meeting, the guest honored the victims of fascism and militarism by laying a wreath at the Unter den Linden memorial.

FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES PRC'S QIAN QICHEN

LD241648 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1551 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Berlin, 24 May (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer received Qian Qichen, vice minister of foreign affairs of the PRC, for a courtesy visit during his stay in the GDR. Dr Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the GDR, held a talk with Qian Qichen in which issues connected with current development in the international situation and relations between the GDR and PRC were discussed. During the talks, the two sides agreed that it is necessary to further strengthen peace and international security and that it is the task of all states to embark on the path of mutually beneficial cooperation and to prevent military conflicts, epecially the outbreak of nuclear conflict.

SINDERMANN MEETS UN ANTIAPARTHEID BODY OFFICIAL

LD242050 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1410 GMT 24 May 83

[Excerpt] Berlin, 24 May (ADN) -- The GDR makes an active contribution in the struggle against colonialism, racism, and apartheid as part of the world-wide confrontation between the forces of peace, democracy, and progress and the forces of imperialism and colonialism. This was stated by GDR People's Chamber president, Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Politburo, during a talk with the chairman of the UN Special Committee Against Apartheid, Alhaji Maitama Yusufu Sule. The meeting was also attended by the director of the UN Center Against Apartheid, Enuga Reddy, UN under-secretary.

BRIEFS

PROPOSED AGRICULTURAL PRICE INCREASE -- The SED leadership is preparing a comprehensive price reform for agricultural products. LPG's will receive higher prices for their products beginning in 1984. In the future 100 kg of grain will bring M63 instead of the current M39; for 100 kg of beef, the state will pay M990 instead of M670; and for 100 kg of pork M770 instead of M660. Consumer prices, however, will not increase. The state plans to get some of the money back from the LPG's. Cooperatives will have to pay the state amounts ranging between M20 and M600 per hectare, depending on soil quality. [Summary] [Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 23 May 83 DW]

MATERIALS ON VISIT OF GREEK PRIME MINISTER

MTI Report on Talks

LD241059 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Budapest, May 23 (MTI) -- As reported, Hungarian-Greek official talks started between Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and Andreas Papandreou, Greek prime minister, in Budapest Monday.

The Hungarian negotiating party includes Jozsef Marjai, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade, Academician Pal Tetenyi, secretary of the Scientific Political Committee of the Council of Ministers, State Secretary Zsolt Bajnok, President of the Information Office of the Council of Ministers Karoly Szarka, deputy foreign minister, and Istvan Dobos, Hungarian ambassador to Greece.

The Greek negotiating party includes Yeoryios Lianis, minister of research and technology, Ioannis Pottakis, co-minister of national economy, Karolos Papoulas, state secretary of foreign affairs, Kostas Aslanis, state secretary of communications, Dionisis Polihronopulos, general secretary of the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, and Pandelis Oikonomou, Greek ambassador in Budapest.

Both parties have delegated specialists to the talks. Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar expressed his conviction in the talks that the present visit would give a further impetus to the trouble-free and satisfactory relations of the two countries.

Andreas Papandreou said that the development of bilateral relations had promising prospects as the people of Greece are aware of the success of the people of Hungary among them the achievement of agricultural production and other fields. Greece wants to maintain a manifold and balanced policy in trade as well.

Reviewing bilateral relations the two politicians shared the view that the conditions for developing ties were good especially in the fields of joint investments and other forms of cooperation based on mutual advantages. The Hungarian prime minister said that Hungary's economy is an open one and it is regarded as very important to upgrade the economy, to renew technologies and to step up competitiveness. The level of the Hungarian economy gives a good basis for further development and the extension of bilateral relations in the form of more sophisticated cooperation ventures, joint companies and cooperation in third markets. Both heads of government welcomed joint efforts to further develop Hungarian-Greek ties in order to exploit possibilities to the full and to establish more active forms of cooperation.

Discussing international issues a common or nearly common ground was reached in the talks especially in questions related to the need to preserve peace, to diminish tension and to return to the road of detente. Small countries had their special roles to play in these fields. They shared the view all initiatives that attempt to curb the arms race must be supported. It is the intent of both the Hungarian and the Greek Government to block the way to endeavours that can offset military balance and strive for military supremacy.

Both heads of government stressed the importance of the Soviet-American talks and the need to arrive at an agreement in Geneva in order to avert the deployment of American nuclear weapons in Europe and thereby reduce the danger of a nuclear catastrophy. The Hungarian Government welcomes all initiatives that urge the creation of nuclear-free zones in Europe and thus in the Balkan region as well.

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Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar gave a dinner in honour of his Greek counterpart in the Parliament Building in Budapest. During the dinner -- marked by a friendly and cordial atmosphere and attended by the members of both delegations, members of Prime Minister Papandreou's party, as well as senior members of Hungary's social life -- Gyorgy Lazar and Andreas Papandreou gave a toast.

Kadar Receives Papandreou

LD242006 Budapest MTI in English 1703 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Budapest, May 24 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HWSP Central Committee, held talks with Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of the Republic of Greece, currently on an official visit to Hungary, in Budapest Tuesday.

In the course of the meeting, marked by a cordial atmosphere, the sides discussed the state of affairs in their countries and current international issues, and paid special attention to security and cooperation in Europe. It was noted with satisfaction that the cooperation of the two countries is developing successfully and the parties affirmed readiness for the further strengthening of mutually beneficial relations, which are in the interest of the Hungarian and Greek peoples.

Present were Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, Karolos Papoulas, Greek state secretary of foreign affairs, Istavan Dobos, Hungarian ambassador in Athens, and Panoelis Oikonomou, Greek ambassador in Budapest.

Papandreou Speaks to Journalists

NC242012 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou has described the talks he had yesterday and today in Budapest with Hungarian leader Janos Kadar and Hungarian Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar as productive. Speaking to the press on the results of his visit to Hungary, the prime minister said:

[Begin recording] Our trip to Hungary is almost at an end. Tomorrow there remains a 2-hour meeting with the chairman of the People's Republic of Hungary and a final discussion with Prime Minister Lazar. In fact, we have had a very productive dialogue on all levels. Yesterday I met with Prime Minister Lazar and today with First Secretary of the MSZMP Kadar, whom of course we all know well in our country. As this trip ends, I should say that I am leaving deeply satisfied and moved by my visit.

First of all, we truly have laid the foundations for very close economic cooperation that will extend to all sectors of our life, and I do not want to exclude the cultural sector which, especially in this country, plays a very significant role. I would like to mention our visit today to the house and studio of Makris, who indeed has been honored by this country which afforded him the opportunity to work in years that were difficult for him.

In addition to the bilateral relations which we shall develop quickly for the benefit of both countries and peoples, there is a very broad coincidence of views and positions on current international problems and the role that even small states like Greece and Hungary can play. The great issue of the time for all nations, including ours, is the survival of humanity; it is peace; it is the reduction of arms; it is the use of economic resources for progress and the improvement of the standard of living and not exacerbation, confrontation, and, especially, the escalation of nuclear arms. We believe both governments, both political leaderships, both peoples will contribute to this goal to the extent possible.

I would like to conclude this statement by saying that there is optimism because both Hungary's political leadership and ours are optimistic that we shall succeed in this difficult struggle, that we shall overcome this difficult problem for humanity and that we shall proceed toward the future with peace, progress, popular sovereignty, and democracy. [end recording]

ACADEMICIAN INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMIC REFORM

AU201433 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 17 May 83 pp 7, 8

[Ilona Kocsi interview with Janos Kornai, scientific department chief of the Economic Science Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences; date and place not given: "Interview With Academician Janos Kòrnai; a Well-Thought-Out Strategy Would Be Needed"]

[Excerpt] [Question] The ailments of the Hungarian economy pose the need for a remedy with increasing urgency, a remedy that many people see in a continuation of the 1968 reform. Others draw from the intense payments problems and economic difficulties the conclusion that it is not timely to speak of a reform. Your article published in GAZDASAG last year shows that you are a supporter of the reform....

A Long Campaign

[Answer] If we were prepared to halt economic reform because of some extraordinary difficulty, it would be possible to postpone it forever. Some exceptional situation arises at all times, sometimes one serious difficulty and sometimes another. I think that it is not justified and politic to postpone the necessary changes with reference to extraordinary conditions. I regard the reform as a protracted historical process and not a battle that can be won by a cavalry charge. The reform is a long campaign and not a single battle. Of course, there are outstanding battle stories or outstanding junctures like the one in 1968, where a whole array of highly significant measures can be linked to a single day -- 1 January 1968. However, many things happened prior to 1968 and also since then. There have been advances and retreats. One should regard a period as a reform era or a reform process and not as a reform.

[Question] Still, what tasks do you regard as the most important ones in the present-day Hungarian economy? Where is the advancement most urgent?

[Answer] There is a long list of tasks, of which I will only mention a few. One of them is the price and wage reform. There are many erronous ratios and there are many mistakes in regulation as well. Thus, what is involved is not only that the price of a product is wrong in comparison with the rest, but also the decisionmaking process within which the price is established, which is over-regulated and over-bureaucratic. When I speak of a reform of prices and wages, I have in mind not only the resetting of specific prices and wages, but also the method of price development, price establishment, and wage regulation.

The second task is to reform -- or remodel -- planning itself. The idea is not right that the so-called economic mechanism must be remodeled, while the methodology would remain as it was. Planning itself must be renewed also, so that planning should really plan the future of Hungarian society, instead of being a dispatcher [diszpecser] of the Hungarian economy. This is an entirely different function. It would be necessary completely to separate dispatching and genuine planning.

The next task is the elimination of excessive concentration. A great deal is being said about small ventures, but what one calls by that name today is more like a miniature workshop, an entirely small venture, in many cases in a family workshop. There is still a broad zone between a very large enterprise and a miniature workshop. The concentrated nature of the Hungarian economy cannot be rectified by the establishment of miniature workshops alone; what would be needed in a great many cases would be to carve up the giants into smaller ones and eliminate positions of monopoly in the state sector.

[Question] Still, there is already some movement in this respect, is there not?

[Answer] There is a beginning, but it slow; it could be accelerated. The previous and subsequent enumeration of tasks includes a lot of tasks that have already come up in debates and regarding the need for which agreement is, if not universal, fairly broad. A further fundamental problem is the need for a state enterprise to become truly independent, including financial independence, so that it is able to exploit its financial success itself and also suffer the consequences of its financial failure itself. The state should not draw off a large amount of profit without justification, and should not rescue it from its financial straits when it shows a loss, either. Thus, it should truly stand on its own feet. The next task is related to the former: While it is standing on its own feet, it must be ensured that the state exercises its rights as an owner, and the organizational forms of this, too, must be developed. It will probably be worth experimenting with several kinds of forms. Last, I would mention something with regard to which vigorous steps have been made: In addition to state property, the non-state sector also deserves extensive scope for experimentation. It is unnecessary to decide in advance the relative proportion of each. It will come to light in competition how viable the two sectors are, what account they give of themselves, and how much more economical one can be as compared to the other, and it will emerge en route what their desirable proportion should be.

[Question] You have listed many important tasks, but the question is where would it be expedient to begin, how should one continue the reform? What would be the ideal sequence?

Absurd Prices

[Answer] There are tasks regarding which one does not have to wait, strictly speaking, for anything; that is, they can be tackled immediately. However, there are also tasks that can only be tackled after a careful preparation. One has to wait with some tasks until they "come together"; with them, one must not implement one measure without another. A radical transformation of enterprise financial independence and the price system is an example of this. One cannot be done without the other. It is entirely unreasonable to doom an enterprise to failure if its loss is incurred under absurd prices. It is also true, on the other hand, that the price system will never be entirely good until the enterprise becomes truly interested in costs and prices. Thus, there is a complex of measures that can only be implemented as a "package," but there is also one with which one must not wait for the package to "come together."

It is dangerous to implement only half of the regulations that belong together in cases where forming a package is called for. This can do more harm than good. Let us say that a very tough financial measure would be introduced vis-a-vis the enterprises while absurd prices prevailed. That would only discredit the reform concept. The enterprise could plead, with justification, that the reason it is showing a loss is the fact that the prices are unrealistic. It follows from this that, strictly speaking, the development of a well-thought-out strategy is the most urgent task. I do not regard the implementation of one measure or the other as the most urgent, but what I do regard as urgent is having a plan which outlines that this must be done first and that later, these together and those separately, that this one must wait until various provisions come together and that one must not, so that changes would be made on the basis of such a clear strategy. It can lead to many unnecessary losses, problems, stalemates, and retreats if topsy-turvy changes were made. They would only spoil the credibility of otherwise positive intentions.

Profound and Superficial Reaction

[Question] In your lecture on bureaucracy at the academy, the competitive price system in force since 1980 was cited as a negative example, although it can be regarded as one of the manifestations of changes....

[Answer] I am not for making any changes irrespective of whether a change produces the desired result or not. Let us not make a change only in order that something should be different or that people's minds should come to rest, seeing that, behold, something has been done. It is not worth it on that basis. I think that the competitive price system has not produced the result that had been expected from it. It is a very meretricious concept that has only delayed a much more profound and more thorough reform of the system of prices and wages. Admittedly, there are, nevertheless, positive developments with regard to prices. For example, the prices of several raw and basic materials are adapting more realistically to international prices than previously. A purposeful modification of a few significant price proportions also has begun. It is also very important that the sphere of the application of the uncontrolled price pattern has expanded. This is a genuine and not a contrived pattern.

[Question] Nevertheless, it is necessary to react promptly to the present extraordinary economic difficulties. At a time like this, even the "fire-fighting method" may be useful....

[Answer] In the given extraordinary situation, one can react with more administrative intervention, fire-fighting methods, a drastic stoppage of imports, the forcing of exports, and so forth. This is one reaction. The other is the development of a mechanism that makes economic institutions and enterprises interested in economizing with and obtaining hard foreign currency. I believe that the first could bring short-term successes, while the latter may lead to long-term results. The latter would be desirable, that is, a profound and not a superficial reaction. From this could one expect a lasting effect. Many people, myself included, observe superficial reactions with unease. Are they a necessary evil or could they be avoided. I am not entirely certain of the answer; I, for my part, would incline to the latter. However, this much can be said: More profound interventions proceed very slowly and sluggishly....

REPORTAGE ON URBAN PRESS CONFERENCE 24 MAY

Walesa, Amnesty, U.S. Sanctions

LD241524 Warsaw PAP in English 1427 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Warsaw 24 May -- "The government believes that the good of the country requires that Walesa does not conduct political activity," Government Press Spokesman Minister Jerzy Urban told a news conference for foreign journalists accredited in Warsaw here today.

Answering questions from journalists, the spokesman said that the official programme of the papal visit to Poland does not include the pope's meeting with Walesa.

Answering other questions, Minister Urban said that Assistant Professor Geremek had been charged with activity within illegal underground structures. Proceedings against him are under way.

In reply to a question about the circumstances of Przemyk's tragic death, Minister Urban said that the two witnesses who had been sought after were questioned in the presence of the plenipotentiary of Przemyk's mother. Minister Urban added that the matter was being investigated with maximum efforts and honesty. We consider it to be a tragic and shocking event. Feeding on this tragedy, the opponents of the authorities both at home and abroad are trying to gain a political capital from it, he remarked.

Referring to the latest statement on Poland by the White House spokesman, Minister Urban said: "I can comment on facts, on deeds of the American Administration, but there is no reason to comment on the words which, in an unclear, unspecified way, speak of the possibility for changes in the American policy. When these changes to Poland's benefit take place, we will welcome such action with appreciation. "Yet it follows from American statements that they are still tying the American-Polish relations to Poland's internal policy. Let me say it once more that American hopes and imaginations of this kind are unrealistic and that we reject any possibility of connecting the Polish-American relations with the way the Polish authorities will conduct policy in Poland."

Answering a question about the negative effects of American sanctions on the Polish economy, Minister Urban replied that because of a gradual re-orientation of Poland's cooperation towards the CMEA countries, the Soviet Union in particular, this impact was growing weak. He added that nonetheless, these sanctions were still being felt, especially in the processing industry and food economy, where the lack of fodder led to a decline in animal breeding thus cutting down the consumption of meat and meat products.

Replying to a question about amnesty and its possible proclamation before the papal visit to Poland, the spokesman said: "We do not rule out an act of amnesty as an act closing a certain period of history in Poland. Amnesty will be declared when favourable conditions for it take place."

Przemyk Death, Walesa-Pope Meeting

LD241852 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] At a press conference held at the foreign press center INTERPRESS, Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban replied to questions put by foreign correspondents.

The first question concerned the alleged statement by Cardinal Jozef Glemp about the possibility of a meeting between Pope John Paul II and Lech Walesa, and the expected reaction of the Polish Government. The government spokesman said that he does not know about such a statement by the primate of Poland. On the other hand there have been press reports that Jozef Glemp said that such a meeting has not been envisaged in the Pope's program in Poland. The government's attitude on this issue was expressed at a press conference by Adam Lopatka, head of the Office for Religious Affairs, who also said that such a meeting is not in the program of the visit. The Vatican has not put forward a wish for a meeting with Walesa to be envisaged in the program.

Foreign correspondents also asked about details connected with the death of Grzegorz Przemyk. The government spokesman said that two colleagues of the deceased who had been sought as witnesses have been already questioned. One of them came forward on his own accord after press appeals, and the second witness was questioned in a sanatorium after obtaining the doctors' permission. Both questionings were attended by a representative of Przemyk's mother. Medical documents concerning the incident are being investigated, and other actions are being carried out connected with the investigation. The content of the questioning has not been disclosed by the prosecutor's office due to pending investigation.

Jerzy Urban stated that the matter is being investigated very energetically in order to bring about the speedy disclosure of the circumstances of Grzegorz Przemyk's death. He said that we consider the event tragic and shocking. More and more details of the investigation are emerging, but they will not be made public yet, not only because this would interfere with the investigation but also because the conclusion of the investigation is important. According to Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth postulates this still unclarified case should not be made the cause of excitement, tension, or conflicts because political opponents would like to make capital out of it.

The government press spokesman advised foreign correspondents not to readily accept numerous gossip, false versions, and the views of self-appointed witnesses who supply them with various revelations. He added that according to all the signs, the beginning of the so-called Przemyk case had no political connotations.

RZECZPOSPOLITA CONDEMNS WALESA'S ACTIVITIES

AU201442 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 18 May 83 pp 1, 3

[Commentary signed "Observator": "A Partner Like New"]

[Excerpts] "A confrontation is inevitable and there will be one. People have to be made aware of this now. I of course wanted to arrive at this confrontation when almost all groups of society were on our side.... However, I made a mistake in my calculations because I thought we would still hold out, and then we would overthrow the Sejm, the councils, and so on... I am not interested in any ZSL, PAX Association, or branch trade unionists...." (from a speech by L. Walesa during a meeting of the leading chapters of the former Solidarity on 3 December 1981 in Radom).

"Free Europe" and other Western radio stations broadcasting in Polish have recently involved themselves in publicizing and commenting on a document described as an "appeal" from former activists of the suspended trade unions. What is sensational about this is that in addition to Lech Walesa, two activists from the former branch unions signed this text, as well as representatives of central autonomous trade unions and of the Union of Polish Teachers "Nauka."

These few people are represented as a united front of all the trade union streams which were active before 13 December 1981. They are opposed to the new trade unions, which are a truly unified form of the trade union movement which was severely split earlier. Out of the 2,700,000 members in these unions, there are about 1,500,000 former Solidarity members. The rest come from the remaining streams. This unification in the name of the common interests of the working world has encouraged the advisers surrounding Walesa to organize a propaganda event in the form of an appeal for trade union pluralism.

The point of this is to make the growth of the new unions difficult; unions which are developing slowly but surely. The new unions are creating new aktivs which have no intention of surrendering to previous activists, including L. Walesa, who is using all available means to fight for his right to participate in public life and regain the position which he won on the threshold of 1980-81 and which he partly damaged during the months prior to martial law and damaged even further in 1982 and 1983.

Besides being signed by the two former Solidarity leaders, the "appeal" was signed by two former branch trade unionists. (In addition to these, three autonomous trade unionists and two activists from the Union of Polish Teachers "Nauka" signed it.) As we know, the branch trade union movement had about 4 million members. So there was no special trouble in finding two disappointed and embittered men who would agree to sit down with Walesa at a common table and countersign the appeal.

One of the two branch trade unionists is Albin Mercer, who in October 1980 was appointed secretary of the Main Administration of the Independent and Self-Governing Trade Union of Employees in the Construction Industry and in Housing Construction Cooperatives.

As a member of the crew building the subway in Warsaw, he initiated the setting up of the new unions in his plant. He also involved himself with organizing trade union structures at above factory level. However, trade unionists did not think much of his success. It is not out of the question that this was the reason why he came to Walesa.

Announcing now an apparently joint platform for the former Solidarity leadership and the branch trade union movement, Lech Walesa stood prior to 13 December 1981 at the head of Solidarity's leadership bodies, who were neglecting, combatting, and debasing the branch trade union movement ruthlessly and furiously.

When in November 1981 the Council of Ministers' Committee for Trade Union Affairs proposed the setting up of a mixed government-trade union commission, composed of representatives of all the trade union headquarters of the time, to establish joint tasks concerning the most important matters for the entire community (improving supplies of provisions to the population, pricing policy, rationing, improving procurement), the heads of the branch trade unions, autonomous unions, and the Polish Union of Teachers agreed. But the leaders of Solidarity categorically refused to take part in such a commission. They explained that Solidarity would only talk to the government on a bilateral basis and according to principles other than partner-like ones. They said that they would not sit down at the same table as branch "Solidarity" men.

Toward the end of May 1981, the Presidium of the National Consultative Commission protested against the government talks with the branch trade unions. The government, the presidium said, wants to show that the "branch trade unions are dealing effectively with workers' interests," so the Commission termed these talks disloyal, demanded that all talks with branch trade unionists be broken off, and threatened that it would complain to the ILO and stage a protest in the form of non-payment for services by farmers.

Therefore, Solidarity was the only group with whom talks could be held. But if Solidarity refused to sit down at the table for one reason or another and threatened the government, as was usually the case, then the government was not allowed to settle any working people's affairs with the other unions.

The other former branch trade union activist besides Albin Mercer to sign the joint "appeal" with Walesa today is Jan Simon, former secretary of the Chief Administration of the Trade Union of Metalworkers. He was not always a lover of Walesa and an ally of Solidarity. On 21 October 1981, the press carried a dramatic letter of his addressed to the chairman of the Council of Ministers in connection with an incident in Krosno.

In the Polmo Ball-Bearings Factory in this town, Solidarity activists removed from the factory premises Jozef Topolski, a branch trade union activist, on a wheelbarrow and insulted him. Next, they demanded his dismissal from work, and all because he had publicly expressed his conviction that it was naive to believe in the slogans Solidarity was announcing. Under pressure from Solidarity, the factory manager did indeed dismiss the branch trade union activist, justifying this by saying that it was impossible to guarantee his personal safety in the factory because of the terrorist actions of a competitive trade union.

The premier came out in defense of the dismissed Topolski, who was unable to find any other employment because of the attitude adopted by Solidarity.

The government press spokesman made a statement in which he protested against the self-management bodies which Solidarity had organized, the public ridicule of working people, and acts of physical terror. The premier suspended the factory manager who had dismissed Topolski. Solidarity therefore called a strike and demanded strike pay. Then Jan Simon, in an open letter addressed to the premier, sharply condemned the actions of Solidarity. He wrote about the attacks made by this union on branch trade unionists, condemned the anti-Soviet campaign initiated by Topolski's persecutors as well, and pointed out that Solidarity was spitting on and degrading branch trade unionists.

The same Jan Simon who had assured the premier that he would never sell his honor to Solidarity people, sat down at a table with Walesa to try to break up the trade union movement once again. And yet it was this attempt to break up the trade union movement that led to the scandalous excesses which he himself had so hotly protested against. Obviously, Simon is a person of zealous but very unstable convictions.

Lech Walesa used to say the worst possible things about the persons he is now supposed to be allied with.

In Bydgoszcz on 7 October 1980, in other words, when Solidarity had only just emerged and was allegedly only asking for the right to exist, Walesa called out in the "Astoria" hall: ..."Other groups are also trying to organize their unions, but they are not doing it the way we are, and that is why we will throw them out...."

Therefore, throwing out branch and autonomous trade unionists was Solidarity's aim from the very beginning.

Walesa has made a sudden about-face. This is not only because today he is trying to present as his allies the people whom he fought viciously and with hatred in the past.

In the "appeal" which he signed together with several activists, Walesa also suddenly changes the views and intentions he has had up to now and which he has been publicizing exhaustively through "Free Europe."

To date, the word "socialism" has never passed through Walesa's mouth. Yet now he is suddenly expressing concern for socialist society in his "appeal." This is an interesting change.

On 18 December, shortly after his release from internment, Walesa informed Western correspondents that he remained faithful to the ideals of Solidarity and would aim to reestablish this organization. And yet the "appeal" does not contain one single word about the establishment of Solidarity. Walesa has mounted a new horse called trade union pluralism.

Which Walesa should one believe in? The one who will not shoot merely because he has no weapon, who announces strikes and rallies, who announces ceremoniously that he is taking part in a 1 May counterrally (that he did not go anywhere is another matter), who says that he has met with the underground opposition, in other words with the Provisional Coordinating Committee [TKK] and discussed with them how to fight the authorities (he told them that he is basically on the same side as Bujak, Lis, and the entire underground), the one who, as recently as 20 April, told Western correspondents that nothing would make him step down and on 2 May told an AP representative that if people get angry, the authorities will pull their hats over their ears and that Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] and the new unions are political corpses"? Or should we believe in Walesa as a transformed person who respects the laws, desires socialism, and aims for unity and cooperation?

One simply cannot believe in Walesa in any form, since he is a man who keeps saying different things all the time. For example, he told Western journalists that introducing martial law was essential because Solidarity had not become mature enough for democracy, and he also told them that martial law was the root of all evil. As a candidate for promoting national accord together with the power apparatus and as a sudden friend of former trade union activists, who is stretching an olive branch to the government, Walesa is completely untrustworthy. At the same time that he signed the "appeal" he told a UPI representative that he "will join Solidarity activists operating underground -- that is, the antistate conspiracy linked to Western policy.

It is not only Walesa, who likes to make conflicting pronouncements, that we must distrust. The entire program and activities of Solidarity's conspiratiorial structures are also in conflict with the "appeal" issued by Walesa and some other persons. The fact is that Walesa himself has many times acknowledged the authority of the TKK and spoken of his ties and subordination to this body. The program for current activities to rebuild Solidarity, which was published by the conspirators in Masovia region, contains the following: "Discussing the overthrow of dictatorship and the disintegration of the USSR, one forgets the most immediate and basic target of our movement, the implementation of which would increase the possibilities for more far-reaching activities.... We need offensive action to exert political pressure on the power apparatus and to ensure that our people engage in the political game for our trade union."

Defining their aims in this way, the authors of the program say that Walesa is their leader. Trade union pluralism and amnesty, they say, would be the first step along the road to achieving their long-term aims. For the present moment they recommend maintaining the legality of their activities, but take the view that underground activities should be promoted at the same time. Well, this means playing two pianos at the same time! "Legal activities," we read, "will be possible, will develop, and will be successful only if the underground gives them it strong support."

Walesa has said that if he were allowed to reinstate Solidarity, its activity would now only concern trade union work. The Masovia document frankly states that such work would be only the first step to facilitate the "cultivation of the nation's long-term aspirations." "The second step would be easier," the program states.

The programmatic statement issued by the TKK of NSZZ Solidarity on 22 January 1983 and signed by Bujak, Hardek, Lis, Pinior, and Szumiejka calls the Polish Government a "totalitarian dictatorship" and describes this dictatorship as a regime that shoots at people and imprisons them. "Poland," the commission asserts, "is a country of lawlessness and terror." In the light of these words it is difficult to comprehend that Walesa, who recognizes the leadership of the Provisional National Commission and, as he says, has made a close union with this body, has now stated, out of the blue, that he wants an agreement with the government and to loyally cooperate with it. Is it right and proper to cooperate with murderers and terrorists?

The TKK states further that it supports the program drawn up by the Solidarity congress and proclaims social opposition and the front of refusal as well as the program of inexorable struggle against the power apparatus. This also includes the antisocial economic struggle. For example, people should refuse to work. "The strike is the strongest and most effective form of collective protests," the commission states.

After the country's economic life has been hamstrung, the living conditions have deteriorated, and people have been made desperate, the TKK is recommending preparations for a general strike. The time is coming when the weapon of strike will again be a real means of struggle, the commission's statement declares. The decision to use force against strikers, the authors of the statement argue, will constitute a great threat to the very existence of dictatorship. The general strike is viewed as a method of "breaking down the present dictatorship." Anyone who is able to read will no doubt comprehend that when the Provisional National Commission speaks about a general strike it has in mind the unleashing of a fratricidal conflict in Poland.

Lech Walesa, who all of a sudden wants to promote a socialist society, who approves of the existing legal order and seeks to achieve accord and cooperation with the power apparatus, has met, as he says, with the Provisional National Commission and has recognized its program, which is precisely a program for a civil war or general strike. How can we then believe in his sudden tame and conciliatory political incarnation?

The propaganda calculation connected with the publication of the "appeal" is simple. The power apparatus of the Polish People's Republic and all reasonable Poles want accord, stabilization, and a concordant and wise cooperation among various forces professing the political principles of socialism. How then can you reject the offer of Walesa, who comes along in such good company with such conciliatory and legalistic proposals?

Well, we can and must resolutely say no to Walesa, because the entire tricky line of his conduct is in conflict with his present conciliatory declarations and because he has not cut himself off from, but has allied himself with the Solidarity underground, which creates street disturbances and makes no secret of its long-term political plans.

No matter what Walesa would do or say, he is no longer credible. The time when he could have become a partner (he did not want to become one at that time) is now over. Walesa himself chose the road of conflicts, strikes, and the Radom promises of "beating up the jaws" of others. He himself has canceled the value of his name for public life in Poland.

Even a political child could comprehend that at a time when Reagan or his aides use Walesa's name every day to promote an anti-Polish policy, which is dangerous to peace and harmful to the Polish people's living conditions, the owner of this name cannot be a partner for the socialist power apparatus. If Walesa would want to comprehend this then perhaps he would see that today he can do only one thing for Poland: to abandon his retinue of Western correspondents, who create such a sensational publicity around him, to stop rocking the boat, and to devote himself to his work and private life.

The text of the "Appeal of the Former Activities" is a document representing a bad-faith tactical ploy of the same political staff which gave us the Bydgoszcz crisis and the Radom session ofthe National Commission Presidium in 1981, broke off talks with the government in August 1981, organized the general strike in 1981 and set up the underground, an above-ground organization [nadziemie], boycotts, and demonstrations.

However, politically it is not unimportant which parts of the "Appeal" Walesa has been advised to sign. This is because the substance and tenor of the "Appeal" can give us some clues about the situation in Poland and about the way in which the opponents of the programmatic line of the leadership of our country, who are disgusted with our political system, view this situation.

The "Appeal" is an expression of the anxiety that events are not what these opponents would like them to be. The economy is slowly stabilizing and PRON has proved to be a living movement with a variety of political and philosophic views and to be able to secure good opportunities for development. The new trade unions are gaining in strength, are increasing their numbers, and are going over to higher forms of organization. Adventurist activities are devoid of public support. The moods of frustration, passivity, and waiting for something to turn up are declining. Life is normalizing. Most of our people have had enough of storms and conflicts. In this situation the policy of confrontation, conspiracy, and demonstration is losing its attractiveness and a more extensive public base and is becoming a pain in the neck which has no future, is harmful for the people, is hindering the abolition of martial law, is making living difficult, and is preventing economic improvement and implementation of the reforms.

In view of this, counting on Walesa's popularity, which is still in circulation to some extent, the forces in question have again used Walesa's name for a new action, which is different from the previous ones, which is not so repellent and which does not elict fear and opposition. They have put forward the same slogan for accord and cooperation that the power apparatus has. They have even managed to use the expression world socialism, without mentioning Solidarity. They have declared themselves for the October law on trade unions, that is, they have accepted the platform they so resolutely rejected before. They continue to speak of amnesty because PRON also advocated amnesty and the power apparatus did not exclude such a possibility at a proper time.

The about face, a feature of which is the "Appeal" issued by Walesa and his casual acquaintances, is also proof of the progress of stabilization. It is proof of the decreasing public support for political adventurism, which means that it is a crafty attempt at adaptation to the present times and an act of an indirect recognition of one's own failure.

The "Appeal" is a false, untrustworthy, and enormously outdated offer, which means that it is worthless. But it is also an admission by the opposition that its tactics to date have been ineffective.

PZPR POLITBURO ASSESSES SOCIOECONOMIC EFFICIENCY

LD242227 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Politburo assessed the socioeconomic efficiency of the central management system in science and scientific and technical progress. It was ascertained that the contribution of Polish science in overcoming the crisis and socio-economic development of the country should fully meet its potential and the needs of the present situation for years to come. A request has been made to the government to speed up work on adapting the system of management in science and scientific and technical progress to the conditions of economic reform in such way that it would result in considerable improvement in outlays for science and technical progress, and first of all in more frequent use of results of scientific research by socio-vocational practice. A report was heard on the course and conclusions of recent visits and meetings by party leadership with workforces in work enterprises. The agenda and materials for the 12th PZPR Central Committee plenum, which had been in accordance with decisions of the 12 April Politburo, were examined.

WARSAW NOTES ACTIVITY OF REGIONAL PRON BRANCHES

LD241446 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1100 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] The regional branches of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] are not becoming any less active. Meetings of participants of the First PRON Congress are discussing the contents of that forum's documents, as well as directions and methods of the movement's social activities in various milieus and regions. At the same time regional PRON echelons are undertaking new initiatives and activities to resolve social problems and economic issues. Social councils for culture have been set up at the initiative of PRON activists in Elblag and Malbork. The presidium of the voivodship council of the movement also proposed that a council for family matters be set up in Elblag Voivodship. This council would be concerned with all welfare and upbringing issues.

MOKRZYSZCZAK-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW

LD242036 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2006 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] A PZPR Central Committee delegation led by Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak has left for Moscow. It was received today by Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Ivan Kapitanov. During the conversation, which passed in a sincere, fraternal atmosphere, they exchanged information on the sociopolitical situation in both countries and parties.

POLAND PROTESTS 'INTERFERENCE' BY FRANCE

LD241748 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] PAP learned today that the French ambassador to Poland, Jean-Bernard Raimond, has been summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Undersecretary of State in the Foreign Ministry Ernest Kucza protested to him in connection with the 20 May statement by a spokesman of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Ernest Kucza said this statement presented the policies of the Polish authorities in a false light and that as another version of the so-called NATO conditions towards Poland, it is an interference in the internal affairs of our country.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES FRG'S STRAUSS IN SNAGOV

AU241544 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] At Snagov today Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Franz-Josef Strauss, chairman of the CSU and minister president of Bavaria in the FRG, who is on a visit to our country. The meeting was attended by Comrade Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs.

The minister president of Bavaria expressed satisfaction at once again meeting the head of the Romanian state and at the opportunity to examine a wide range of bilateral and international problems of common interest. President Nicolae Ceausescu in turn expressed satisfaction at once again meeting Franz-Josef Strauss and at having an open and useful exchange of views on the stage and prospects of Romanian-FRG relations and on the latest developments in the international public arena.

During this exchange of views, the head of the Romanian state and the minister president of Bavaria expressed their common desire to more intensively develop political relations on the basis of mutual advantage, as well as relations between the two countries in all fields, especially trade relations and production-sharing in keeping with the understandings established at the summit level. The two sides assessed that the constant expansion and dynamizing of Romanian-FRG cooperation -- to the benefit of both countries and peoples -- will serve their aspirations for progress and the cause of peace, cooperation, and understanding in Europe and throughout the world. They also discussed major aspects of current world political issues and stressed the tension that has been reached in the international arena. They stressed the need to stop the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, to achieve disarmament on the European Continent and at a world level. The two sides also stressed their concern for the numerous disputes existing in the world and for the states of tension and war in various areas of the globe which may have unforeseeable consequences for the whole of mankind. They stressed that it is necessary to take energetic action to accelerate political and diplomatic efforts aimed at a global, just, and lasting peace in the Middle East and generally aimed at resolving the states of war and conflict existing between countries in various parts of the world by peaceful means and negotiations. At the end of the talks, the head of the Romanian state and the minister president of Bavaria expressed their conviction that the exchange of views they had will contribute to expanding Romanian-West German relations and to intensifying friendly cooperation between the two countries.

President Nicolae Ceausescu then gave a luncheon for Franz-Josef Strauss, president of the CSU and minister president of Bavaria of the FRG. The meeting and luncheon took place in a cordial atmosphere.

OLTEANU RECEIVES EGYPTIAN MILITARY DELEGATION

AU241843 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1805 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 24/5/1983 -- On May 24 Colonel Central Constantin Olteanu, Romanian minister of national defence, received an Egyptian military delegation led by Lieutenant General 'Abd Rabb an-Nabi Hafiz, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Arab Republic of Egypt, now on a Romanian visit.

The same day the Egyptian guests visited the military academy, the central military museum and laid a floral wreath at the Memorial to Heroes of the Homeland.

LEBANON'S SYRIAN PARTY DELEGATION DEPARTS

AU181208 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1155 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 18/5/1983 -- On May 18 a delegation of the Syrian National Social Party of Lebanon, headed by Iniam Raid, president of the party, left Bucharest after having visited Romania at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party. On leaving, the members of the delegation were saluted at the Otopeni Airport, by Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP. Hayssam Barakat, Syrian ambassador in Bucharest, and Khalid ash-Shaykh, Palestine Liberation Organization permanent representative in Bucharest, attended.

PANA RECEIVES SOVIET PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

AU241845 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1753 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 24/5/1983 -- On May 24, Gheorghe Pana, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of the Bucharest Municipal Committee of the RCP, mayor general of the capital city, had an interview with a Soviet parliamentary delegation headed by I.Y. Polyakov, member of the CC of the CPSU. Vice-chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Presidium president of the Supreme Soviet of the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, now paying an official visit of friendship to Romania at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly.

During the interview the sides highlighted with satisfaction the good relations extant between the RCP and the CPSU, between the two countries and peoples, and highlighted the decisive part played by the interviews and agreements reached during the summit dialogue in the development and diversification of the Romanian-Soviet relations of collaboration and cooperation on multiple planes. The guests were presented aspects of the activity and preoccupations of the Bucharest municipality in the economic, social, cultural fields and in town management.

VERDET MEETS VISITING DPRK PARTY ACTIVISTS

AU241847 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1755 GMT 24 May 83

[Excerpt] Bucharest AGERPRES 24/5/1983 -- Ilie Verdet, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of CC of RCP, received on Tuesday, May 24, a delegation of activists of the Workers' Party of Korea, led by Kim Bong Il [spelling as received], secretary of the South Hwanghae Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, who paid a swap of experience visit to Romania at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party.

The talk conducted on the occasion, which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere was attended by Stefan Croitoru, deputy chairman of the central council of worker control on the economic and social activity. Sin In Ha, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Bucharest, was also present.

JONATHAN VISIT CONTINUES; RECEIVED BY SPILJAK

LD241703 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1327 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, 24 May (TANJUG) -- Today, Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, received Leabua Jonathan, the prime minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho, who is paying an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia. In cordial and friendly talks they dealt with the development of bilateral relations between Yugoslavia and Lesotho, current international issues, and the activity of the nonaligned after the seventh summit. The talks were attended by Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council; Mito Pejovski, member of the Federal Executive Council; Mirko Ostojic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; as well as E.R. Sekhonyana, Lesotho's minister of planning, employment, and economic affairs; and V.T. Ndobe, minister of foreign affairs.

At the meeting both sides positively assessed the development of political relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Lesotho in the Nonaligned Movement and in international forums. Readiness was expressed to invest fresh efforts in the development of bilateral cooperation, particularly in the economic sphere.

Prime Minister Jonathan expressed great interest in Yugoslav economic organizations' involvement in Lesotho's economic development. He particularly stressed the desire to involve our experts in the plans for the promotion of agricultural production and food production in Lesotho.

Mika Spiljak, president of the Presidency, stressed that Yugoslavia has great understanding for the difficulties which Lesotho faces, in view of its geographical position and being surrounded by South Africa. He stressed the need for greater help and support from the international community to the government and people of Lesotho in their struggle to preserve their independence.

Voicing concern about the present unfavorable development of international relations, the president of the SFRY Presidency and the prime minister of Lesotho stressed that such a world situation directs nonaligned countries towards developing the closest possible cooperation in every sphere. They made a positive assessment of the recent New Delhi summit conference and stressed the need for the active involvement of all nonaligned countries in implementing the significant political and economic decisions adopted at the seventh summit.

Particular reference was made, in the talks, to the international economic situation, to the difficulties and the crisis which have gripped international economic relations. The conviction was expressed that at the forthcoming sixth session of UNCTAD the necessary steps would be made to overcome the present economic difficulties in the world, which particularly affect the developing countries.

In discussing the developments in southern Africa and the situation in connection with Namibia, the two sides voiced identical views regarding the need for the UN resolution on the independence of Namibia being implemented as soon as possible and putting an end to the racist policy in South Africa as well as to constant pressure and threats which it exerts on the independent countries of that region.

Mika Spiljak, president of the Presidency, invited his guest to lunch at which they exchanged toasts appropriate to the occasion.

MOJSOV ADDRESSES SFRY-EEC COUNCIL SESSION

LD250054 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1950 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Brussels, 24 May (TANJUG) -- "We believe that the consistent application of the agreement on cooperation, which recently came into force, calls for intensified activity of all partners in the European Community as a whole and of every member and of our country, in particular." This was stated in Brussels today by Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, in his introductory speech at the opening of the first session of the Yugoslavia-EEC Joint Council.

Lazar Mojsov devoted most of his speech to the further cooperation of our country with the Community, having first presented Yugoslavia's views of the most topical events in the international political and economic sphere.

In Mojsov's words, mutual efforts should be directed primarily at eliminating the existing imbalance and structural disproportions in the sphere of trade cooperation between Yugoslavia and the EEC. In this connection, the federal secretary recalled that with our plans for this year we had envisaged a 20-percent increase in exports to the convertible currency area and that this demanded our maximum efforts and the support of partners, in particular, of the member countries of the EEC with which our country has traditionally well-developed economic relations. Mojsov added that cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Community had a bilateral and also a broader significance. What is at stake, he stressed, is the cooperation by neighboring partners of various levels on the basis of mutually expressed interests and of respect for the specific features of their international position and socioeconomic and political systems. For Yugoslavia this cooperation represents one of the significant elements of equilibrium in its ties as a whole with other countries, in particular, in Europe, and it also maintains the application of the Helsinki final document.

Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, also advocated a more intensive development of higher forms of economic cooperation in every sphere and field of mutual interest, such as production cooperation, modern technology transfer, joint investments, ventures on third markets, and so forth. In his view this would create conditions for a more efficient participation of Yugoslavia in the international division of labor. Lazar Mojsov added that the new agreement on cooperation between Yugoslavia and the EEC contains much broader forms of cooperation and represents a new quality in mutual relations, which takes into consideration the specific international position of Yugoslavia as a nonaligned, Mediterranean developing country and member of the Group of 77. It is with this meeting, Mojsov stressed, that the realization of the mutual obligation on the necessary efforts aimed at stimulating the increasingly harmonious development of economic and trade relations begins.

In the context of further cooperation with the Community, Lazar Mojsov also spoke about our stabilization programs, and stressed that they are being implemented in complex international conditions. He noted that these plans implied, in addition to stabilization, structural adaptations of our economy, and that in their realization we rely, above all, not only on our own forces but on foreign financial involvement, with the basic aim to activate the insufficient use of economic potentials and other social activities in order that we might participate more quickly in the international division of labor. In this context he stressed, in particular, the importance of export plans, and he called on the EEC partners to extend their support to us.

The first meeting of the Council for Cooperation between Yugoslavia and the EEC at the ministerial level, with Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs in the chair, ended in Brussels this evening. In his capacity as the chairman, Mojsov assessed the session as successful. Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the president of the European Community, made an identical assessment and noted "that the meeting has been very successful," and then added his own conviction "that the future will show very quickly the mutual will for expansion of cooperation."

According to the customary procedure, Lazar Mojsov and members of the Yugoslav delegation presented our view of future relations and concrete proposals for their promotion; then Community President Genscher and diplomatic heads of 10 countries presented their views on future economic cooperation with Yugoslavia. Federal Secretary Lazar Mojsov noted that the session had a double significance. A political-symbolic one, as he said, because it has been held almost immediately after the agreement has come into force, and because the ministers of foreign affairs of member-countries have created with their presence and statements a constructive atmosphere guaranteeing further cooperation and progress. It also has a practical significance because ideas about concretization of cooperation in numerous fields have jointly been "put on paper."

The Yugoslav delegation in fact raised a whole series of questions on which, in our view, the future and more balanced cooperation with the European Community depends. Special emphasis was placed on commodity exchange. As Lazar Mojsov stressed, this is an important field of relations for a number of reasons. First, because to some extent it is crucial for the success of stabilization plans and second, because the members of the Community are our biggest partners but at the same time they are also the countries which account for the largest portion of our trade deficit. In Mojsov's words, we do not want to achieve the balanced trade to which we aspire by closing our borders but, rather, through increased exports.

My impression is, the federal secretary stressed, that members of the Community have understood and backed our course and I therefore expect that certain difficulties which exist here will be eliminated in time. This refers to a large extent to the improvement of export positions for our meat, tobacco, wines, and so forth as well as to an even more flexible attitude of the Community regarding the so-called sensitive products, the imports from Yugoslavia which are restricted by existing ceilings. Our delegation has also raised the issue of the frequency of the dumping process toward Yugoslav exports and has suggested that the practice of prior consultations be introduced in order that disagreements in connection with this procedure may possibly be eliminated.

We have also initiated intensified industrial cooperation and have proposed at the same time that products from this cooperation be exempt from existing import restrictions. As regards transport, several joint projects have been mentioned which are very topical for the Community in view of the transit significance of our country, in particular, in the sense of Greece's "drawing closer" to other Community members. For the first time there has also been more serious discussion of cooperation in tourism. According to Janko Smole, member of the Federal Executive Council, the Yugoslav delegation has insisted that the possibilities of increasing the visits by tourists from member-countries as well as joint investments in this economic sphere be jointly examined.

Continuity has also been initiated in the field of financial cooperation. As was stated, the credits amounting to approximately $200 million which the European Investment Bank has placed at our disposal will shortly be exhausted. This imposes the need for consultations on new projects of mutual interest.

Lazar Mojsov said in this connection that he feels that this cooperation has only just begun and that new credits from the Community should be used for the structural reorganization of some of our industrial branches which will thus be made more competitive on the world market and which at the same time will make it easier for them to find a place for themselves in the international division of labor. During the afternoon meeting the Cooperation Council also discussed the question of raising the social security of our workers temporarily employed in the Community and of increasing the member countries' material support for the easier reintegration of these workers on their return to the country.

It was agreed in Brussels today that the joint committee should study all these initiatives and suggestions and submit concrete solutions to the next meeting of the council held at the ministerial level. Lazar Mojsov, head of our delegation, and Janko Smole, member of the Federal Executive Council, voiced optimism over the further elaboration of these concrete cooperation plans, noting the need, however, for a much greater involvement by our associated labor if the newly-created institutional possibilities for cooperation are not to remain only on paper. The opportunity is here, Smole stressed, and it is up to us to make use of it. Mojsov added that cooperation with the Community is certain to expand if all the factors concerned make an effort to exploit the newly-created possibilities.

It is reported that the official communique on the first session of the joint council at the ministerial level will be released tomorrow morning.

Discusses UNCTAD

LD242052 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1937 GMT 24 May 83

["Pool" item]

[Excerpt] Brussels, May 24 (TANJUG) -- Start of global negotiations on international economic problems is of mutual interest of the developing and industrially developed countries, Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Lazar Mojsov stated [word indistinct].

Speaking at the first session of the council for Yugoslavia-EEC cooperation which began in Brussels on Tuesday, Mojsov emphasized that the UNCTAD session which will be held in Yugoslavia's capital Belgrade in June could contribute to those exhaustive negotiations.

The significance of UNCTAD results, Mojsov said, from the state and problems facing the world economy, which demands an urgent action towards revival of the developmental process in the developing countries through synchronized national and international measures.

Mojsov recalled the stand of all the non-aligned that solution of the present economic crisis should be sought at negotiations between the developed and developing countries. He pointed out that at the summit in New Delhi the non-aligned countries (?marked) the widening gap between the North and South as a first-rate problem and source of instability in the world. That stand was confirmed also at the ministerial conference of the "77-nation group" of developing countries in Buenos Aires.

The continuing recession and growing protectionism, although they affect all countries, have become unbearable for the developing countries, Mojsov [word indistinct] the degradation of economic relations is accompanied by deterioration of political situation and growingly explicit arms race with no [word indistinct] of where it will stop not being seen for the time being," Lazar Mojsov added.

FINAL PREPARATIONS FOR UNCTAD SESSION NOTED

LD241756 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1460 GMT 24 May 83

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, May 24 (TANJUG) -- Out of 166 invited countries 135 have announced their arrival in Belgrade for the sixth UNCTAD session (from June 6 to 30) and further confirmations of attendance are expected. Representatives of 92 international organizations will also participate in the work of the conference.

The above was stated today (Tuesday) at a press conference by head of the Yugoslav secretariat for the preparations and holding of UNCTAD Aleksandar Demajo.

Some ten heads of state or government are expected to arrive. Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, Argentine President Reynaldo Bignone, Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and Bangladesh Premier General-Colonel Hussain Mohammad Ershad have confirmed their arrival.

Demajo added that the majority of delegations will be headed by finance ministers and some 30 delegations will be headed by foreign ministers. Somewhat less than 2000 participants will work in [word indistinct] and four committees on raw materials, trade, monetary-financial matters and a so-called problem basket, it was said.

All technical and other preparations have been carried out so as to ensure the best conditions for the session in the super-modern congress centre "Sava". The session will be covered by several hundred Yugoslav and about 200 foreign journalists. In the centre, they will have at their disposal sufficient numbers of telex and telephone lines, several radio and television studios and agency tickers in three world languages.

The session will concide with the launching in Belgrade of a new English-language newspaper, NEWSDAY, which will primarily report on UNCTAD's work, but also publish news from Yugoslavia and the world.

Session participants will be provided with numerous Yugoslav publications and books published in foreign languages whose contents will be related to UNCTAD topics.

The city of Belgrade has also carried out thorough preparations to accomodate and entertain its distinguished guests. Preparations in this area have encompassed above all hotel capacities, special tourist and cultural arrangements and programmes and an increased number of lines of the city public transport, whose services will be free of charge for all UNCTAD participants during June.

SFRY-USSR ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS 24 MAY

LD241904 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1612 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, May 24 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav-Soviet commodity exchange will be in excess of the volume foreseen by the long-term agreement for 1981-1985 period. This was said today at the session of the Yugoslav-Soviet Intergovernmental Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation which considers the results of economic cooperation to date.

It was established at the meeting that economic cooperation over the past two years and at the beginning of this year has been developing successfully and further expanded to include new more advanced forms of cooperation.

The Yugoslav delegation to the session is headed by vice-premier and Yugoslav Co-chairman to the committee Borislav Srebric, and the Soviet by first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and Soviet Co-chairman of the committee, Ivan Arkhipov.

FURTHER ON ATLAS DISPUTE WITH BULGARIA

AU221328 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 May 83 p 2

[Dragan Nikolic article: "Pyrrhic Victory of (Un)scientific Stubborness"]

[Text] Further work on a general Slavic linguistic atlas, in which the academies and other scientific institutions of the USSR, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, and our country have participated has been seriously endangered because of the blackmailing, unacceptable, and unscientific demand by the Bulgarian delegation presented at the Warsaw meeting of the atlas commission last year.

Dialects of a Nonexistent Language

With this demand submitted in writing, the Bulgarian delegation requested that it should be printed in the second edition of the introductory volume of the atlas that this delegation does not accept some of the premises contained in the atlas and that this volume should then quote the well-known pamphlet issued by the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, "The Unity of the Bulgarian Language," which, as is known, in an unscientific and petty political way negates the existence of the Macedonian language. This demand was made in the form of an ultimatum: Either "the unity of the Bulgarian language" or an end to the further cooperation of the Bulgarian scientists on the joint project of numerous academies and linguistic institutions and linguists from all over the Slavic world.

The Bulgarian delegation was not disturbed by the fact that its demand is obviously opposed to the principles of the work on the atlas adopted earlier as well as to the fact that the said pamphlet of the Bulgarian Academy has never been accepted by the scientific world. Therefore the Yugoslav delegation requested at the Warsaw meeting that all the national delegations make pronouncements on the Bulgarian delegation's proposal, and they rejected this proposal, which is understandable. However, what followed was not understandable nor common in the world of science: The Presidium of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, the Institute for the Bulgarian Language, and the Slavic Committee of Bulgaria have informed the secretariat of the atlas, whose seat is in Moscow, that these institutions are discontinuing their further cooperation in the work on the atlas and they request that all the materials collected by Bulgarian scientists for the second volume of the atlas be returned to Bulgaria.

This is the epilogue of protracted efforts by the Bulgarian delegation to delete the Macedonian language in this atlas from the family of Slavic languages, or if nothing else, that it be passed over in silence by compiling an atlas of Slavic dialects without mentioning a single Slavic language, which in itself is absurd considering that a Slavic language does not exist as such and that therefore there can be no dialects of a nonexistent language. The scientific world knows of dialects of the several Slavic languages, and within these it knows of the dialects of the Macedonian language.

When all this made no headway, Bulgarian linguists decided to transform defeat into a pyrrhic victory by preventing the project from being accomplished by withdrawing from it. Of course, this move in itself is closer to the blindness of a desperate scientific anachronism, which hides great state aspirations whose hour has passed, than to science and scientific methods in settling scientific truths.

Their Own Powerlessness

The Council of the SFRY Academies recently held a session in Skopje which, among other things, discussed the difficulties which arose because of the intervention of nonscientific motives in the work on a general Slavic linguistic atlas and a general Carpathian dialectical atlas. The general Slavic linguistic atlas is being prepared with the support and help of UNESCO, and the idea to compile it appeared as early as 1958 at the fourth international Slavic congress, which was held in Moscow. For this purpose, speech is being studied in 900 settlements -- speech points -- in the wide Slavic world, and 120 of these points are apportioned to the Serbo-Croatian, Slovene, and Macedonian areas. In the territories where Macedonian is spoken, 24 speech points were established for study. The Skopje session of the Council of the Yugoslav Academies of Sciences and Arts decided to send a letter to the Presidium of the USSR Academies of Sciences to present the view of the Yugoslav Academies Council on the difficulties that arose concerning these projects. The letter which has been sent, among other things, denounces any attempt to undermine the joint scientific project. It states that the Yugoslav Academies Council cannot accept that the article, "The Unity of the Bulgarian Language," signed collectively by the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, published in 1978, negating the existence of the Macedonian language, be quoted in the introductions to the atlas. The letter also states that Macedonian linguists are successfully carrying out all their obligations which have been allocated to them by the international commission for the atlases; the Bulgarian representatives in these bodies having given their consent at some past time. The letter also says that it is unacceptable that (ultimatum-like) conditions be advanced after the fact, when the major part of the work has been accomplished.

It is not known whether the project will get out of the blind alley in which it has landed, but it may be confidently asserted that the previous agreements have not been withdrawn because Bulgarian linguistics has reached a new scientific truth. The best evidence is the said pamphlet, "The Unity of the Bulgarian Language," which is indignantly rejected by the scientific world but which Bulgarian linguistics stubbornly insists upon at the cost of a deadlock. A deadlock, however, is always inevitable when the border between linguistics and daily politics is eliminated. Reaching its own blind alley, Bulgarian linguistics has brought a nice and useful scientific idea to the brink of failure. Only non-science can insist so stubbornly on something that the scientific world does not accept as science.

NIGERIAN PARLIAMENTARIAN ARRIVES IN BELGRADE

LD241908 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1603 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, May 24 (TANJUG) -- Dr Joseph Wayas, president of Nigeria's Senate and National Assembly, arrived here today, Tuesday, at the invitation of the Assembly of Yugoslavia.

During his several-day visit to Yugoslavia, the high-ranking guest from friendly and non-aligned Nigeria will have talks with a delegation of the Assembly of Yugoslavia. Mika Spiljak, president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, and Milka Planinc, the federal premier, are expected to receive him.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES NEW ECONOMIC MEASURES

AU231547 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 May 83 p 1

[DJ.K. report]

[Text] Belgrade, 18 May -- Today, Yugoslavia's Assembly received for its consideration the report of the Federal Executive Council on further activity in adopting measures to carry out the tasks determined by the resolution and the accompanying documents.

The report says that 33 different measures were adopted last year (16 by Yugoslavia's Assembly and 17 by the Federal Executive Council). The extensive legislative activity has continued this year, with another 69 different regulations being adopted by 20 April in the spheres of foreign economic relations, agriculture, transportation, investments, prices, market....

The Federal Executive Council announces in this report an undiminished pace in taking new steps aimed at ensuring the implementation of the adopted economic policy. The preparation of 32 different measures is already in progress and another 13 measures are planned for adoption by the end of the year.

The largest number of planned regulations is in fact connected with the efforts to do something about the prices which are difficult to fit within the envisaged limits. This situation is illustrated by the fact that the inflation rate has reached 32 percent and seriously threatens to endanger the achieved successes in implementing the economic stabilization policy.

Thus, it is being announced that the Law on the Foundations of Prices will be amended because the existing foundations have not been implemented. It is also expected that an accord on implementing price control will be adopted and that analysis of the parity between domestic and foreign prices will be made. The two documents have been long awaited, and further steps on curbing the prices will depend on them.

The regulations postponing the repayment of individual debts within the country, which have resulted from various investments, are attracting special attention among the measures to be adopted in the coming period. What is involved in this connection is the construction of the projects which are in accord with the agreed development policy but which cannot be completed quickly because of the changed conditions of economic operations. The repayment of debts resulting from abandoned projects or from those projects which have been completed but are operating with losses should be accorded the same treatment.

Preparations are also in progress to amend the law on investing foreign capital in the Yugoslav organizations of associated labor in order to encourage investments in our economy.

New measures are also being announced for transportation: The so-called transportation for private needs and travel of citizens by their own automobiles should be discouraged even more, either by means of transportation taxes or road tolls.

Also attracting attention are the planned agreements on joint imports of crude oil and coking coal and on forming reproduction entities in agriculture as well as the planned reexamination of the regulations on public and communal spending to coordinate this spending with the material possibilities of associated labor.

The Federal Executive Council obviously believes that our economic life is developing under very difficult circumstances that can only be controlled with new administrative measures.

COMMITTEE NOTES POOR FOREIGN EXCHANGE INFLOW

AU211455 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 May 83 p 1

[Dara Vucinic report]

[Summary] Belgrade, 12 May -- At its session today, the Committee for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly noted that exports in the first 4 months of this year were 17 percent above the level of the same period last year, but the inflow of foreign exchange was down by 19 percent. Asan Kerim was in the chair. Zlatko Mursec, representative of the Federal Executive Council, said that the inflow of hard currencies was between 19 and 35 percent below the plan. The exports of goods from January to the end of April earned 22 percent less foreign exchange than in the same period last year.

Exports in April fell to 84 percent of the level achieved in the same month last year. The increase of exports to the hard currency area in the first 3 months of this year was 27 percent above the same period last year, but by the end of April the increase was reduced to 19 percent.

The balance of payments deficit in the first quarter last year was $615 million, and this year only $263 million. However, this does not mean much, "because this reduction occurred primarily because of reduced imports of production materials and raw materials, and this is a doubled-edged sword. The bottom limit of the reduction of these imports can already be seen."

Radovan Makic, governor of the National Bank of Yugoslavia, "stressed that one should not even think that it is possible to depart by one thousandth from the planned balance of payments, which is to say planned exports of goods and invisible exports. However, this is being done for the time being."

"There is no certain and well-supported answer to the question why the inflow of foreign exchange into the country is so low and so much below the plan and its realization (znatno ispod i plana i ostvarenja]. Neither the bank, nor the delegates, nor the Federal Executive Council know the answer." Even when compensation trading is taken into account, which may be larger than necessary, it remains possible that exporters keep their foreign exchange in foreign bank accounts for much longer than the legally permitted 30 days, "if they keep it at all and do not spend it in some other way, contrary to regulations." Several delegates demanded a clear and precise answer be given as soon as possible.

"One should certainly not neglect the warning by the National Bank governor and by others who know the true state of affairs that there is no reason whatsoever at this moment for any kind of slightly optimistic presentation of the present economic situation or in the near future, although this is heard from time to time even from competent social and political workers." It is a fact, for instance, that the National Bank has allocated $594 million more for the imports of crude oil and coking coal than it has collected from commercial banks and associated labor.

LEADERS' ACTIVITIES COMMEMORATE YOUTH DAY

Zarkovic Interview

LD241254 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0431 GMT 24 May 83

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 24 May (TANJUG) -- Forms of work and organization of our youth group must stay in line with our present-day tasks, and should not be a mere copy of previous forms of organization. This was stated by Vidoje Zarkovic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, to MLADOST magazine in connection with 25 May, Youth Day.

I think it is undeniable, Zarkovic went on to say, that the Federation of Yugoslav Socialist Youth should be a broadly based democratic organization through which young people will be able to fulfill their interests and activities and feel as if they really belong to them. It is also undeniable that the youth organization -- which is a part of a broad front, the SAWPY -- should display more initiative and courage through the institutions of our system, particularly through the delegate system, to raise social questions, especially those interesting to young people, and to become more responsible in the struggle for the solution of concrete social tasks. However, the solution of the problems of our society and of our young generation does not depend mainly on the forms of the organization of the youth group, but on the range and intensity of its activity. In its activity, the youth organization and our young men and women as individuals should firmly abide by the compass showing the line of the socialist self-management development of our society, and they should quickly recognize and resolutely reject all other paths foisted on them by assorted antisocialist and antiself-management undercurrents, from outside and from within.

Having pointed out the aggravated problem of unemployment, especially among young people, which is the result of considerable natural growth, a rapid movement of the agricultural population into nonagricultural jobs, the inadequate territorial mobility of the labor force, and the uncoordinated educational system, Vidoje Zarkovic recalled the exceptional importance of the development paths of the tertiary sector crafts, higher economic motivation, and affirmation of agricultural work.

Replying to the question about why there is a recurrence of nationalistic excesses of these ghosts of the past -- especially among young people -- and where they come from, Vidoje Zarkovic said:

Manifestations of nationalism are more intensive when economic problems and difficulties in the development of self-management socioeconomic relations and the socialist self-management political system are aggravated. This can explain the recent increase.

One of the origins of nationalism today is in the economic sphere and in the rather conspicuous disintegration tendencies that have affected the economy and other forms of social work and creative effort. Manifestations of territorial encapsulation, the splitting of the unified Yugoslav market, and the increasingly frequent insistence on partial interests have gained considerable ground.

Such manifestations and tendencies occur primarily because we failed to finalize the incipient processes of deetatization and decentralization. We entered these processes not to fragment our economy -- at a time when integration of work and resources is one of the most important conditions for successful economic operations and for inclusion in the international division of labor -- but in order to ensure the integration of the economy and of our society on self-management, not on etatist or technobureaucratic foundations, and in order to strengthen the equality of our nations and nationalities.

However, along the way toward organization of associated labor, this process has been slowed down in the republics and provinces, and to a larger extent in the municipalities. Instead of a former strong federal etatism, several strong etatisms at various levels have been formed, and both etatism and bureaucratism are in essence an origin and an ally of nationalism.

The youth organization must be extremely sensitive to all forms of nationalism, which by virtue of its substance has always been a bitter enemy of socialism -- this means an enemy of a happier future for young people. Therefore, the Federation of Socialist Youth must continue fighting resolutely against all forms of nationalism, whether they are offensive displays of national symbols, provocations in students' residence halls, nationalistic songs at rock concerts, disturbances at matches, chauvinistic slogans daubed on walls, or other more drastic forms in which it is manifested -- such as irredentism and fomenting chauvinist hatred.

In the interests of their happier future, young people must resolutely and vigorously wipe out all forms of nationalism -- not only as primitivism and egotistic blindness, but as a sinister idea threatening the loftiest human and social values, everything which is progressive and humane, both within their own nation and in our community of equal nations and nationalities. In most cases, you reacted in this way during youth labor drives, in youth press, in school discussions, and the like. You should continue in the same vein, Vidoje Zarkovic said in his interview with MLADOST magazine.

Mamula Congratulates Armed Forces

LD241926 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1043 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, 24 May (TANJUG) -- In connection with 24 May [as received] Youth Day, Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, has sent a message of congratulations to young men, seamen, cadets, and young officers of the Yugoslav People's Army which says:

"Comrades, seamen, cadets and young officers, I congratulate you on 25 May, Youth Day, and I wish you fresh successes in the buildup of our Armed Forces and in your personal life. Proud of our young generation, all our nations and nationalities look forward to this day as a general Yugoslav holiday which symbolizes young people's heroism in the national liberation struggle and their hard work in the construction of our socialist self-management community.

"We are marking this year's youth holiday in the year of great anniversaries of our revolution -- the 40th anniversary of the battles on the Neretva and Sutjeska and the 40th anniversary of the second session of the Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia. With its authenticity and continuity, our revolution has established all the conditions for a free and meaningful life in peace, constantly confirming its ability to wage modern battles and to expand the horizon of revolutionary ideas and practice.

"It is demonstrating this at the time of maximum efforts by our society to bring about economic and overall social stabilization, when young people are providing the the broadest possible active support for the LC's policy and, loyal to Tito's path, are confirming their readiness and ability to shoulder the burden of new revolutionary commitments.

"Comrades, young people in our Armed Forces, as soldiers of socialist self-managing Yugoslavia you have the special commitment to carry out in a disciplined, resolute, and responsible way all the tasks that your officers, the LCY, and the youth organizations are placing before you.

Remaining deeply loyal to the LC's policy and the teaching of Comrade Tito, strengthen your ideopolitical unity, the firmness of your ranks, brotherhood and unity, healthy comradely relations, and conscious discipline. Stay in the front ranks of the fighters for the defense and further development of the achievements of the revolution and nurture the freedom-loving traditions of the Yugoslav nations and nationalities.

"I am convinced that during the ensuing period, as to date, you will carry out your daily military commitments in a youthful spirit, with drive, and self-denial, that you will invest efforts in your work and learn to be able -- together with our working people, all our nations and nationalities -- to defend, and defend successfully, the freedom and independence of our socialist self-managing nonaligned community. Once again I extend my best wishes on yur holiday and wish you the attainment of the best possible results in your work."

SECURITY SERVICES HOLD EXERCISE IN SARAJEVO

LD241826 Belgrade Tanjug Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1323 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Sarajevo, 24 May (TANJUG) -- A joint tactical exercise by a number of active service and reserve public and state security service units was held recently in the Mount Kozara area. The aim of the exercise was to test their readiness and training for the efficient discharge of complex security tasks which they may face in the context of resisting the activity of special war forces.

Militia units of the municipal secretariats of internal affairs in Bosanska Dubica, Bosanski Novi, Prijedor, and Sanski Most, a special militia unit of the Republian Secretariat of Internal Affairs, a number of reserve militia stations in local communities and members of the state security service took part in the exercise. Full cooperation was attained with many all-people's defense and social self-protection units in the area where the exercise was carried out.

The participants in the exercise displayed full mobility and combat readiness, high moral-political unity, discipline, and professionalism in carrying out the set tasks, and they made maximum efforts to ensure that the exercise was successful and attained its objective, the statement by the republican Committee for Information of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina says. The exercise displayed the readiness and resolve of the members of security organs and services in cooperation with other social self-protection units to resist vigorously all attacks by external and internal enemy forces against our country and its social values.

The concluding part of the exercise was attended by representatives of the sociopolitical life of this area and representatives of the internal affairs organs from neighboring municipalities in the Socialist Republic of Croatia and Bosnia-Hercegovina. At the final review Dusko Zgonjanin, republican secretary for internal affairs of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, addressed the exercise participants on the political-security situation and paid tribute to them for the successful discharge of their tasks.

Drago Sormaz, deputy director of the Kozara National Park, spoke to the participants in the exercise in front of the monument at Mrakovica about the epic struggle at Mount Kozara.

REPUBLIC BODIES DISCUSS DEFENSE PREPARATIONS

Bosnia-Hercegovina Councils

LD241917 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1543 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Sarajevo, 24 May (TANJUG) -- A joint session of the council for all-people's defense of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Presidency and of the Council for the Protection of the Constitutional Order of Bosnia-Hercegovina was held today with Mirko Vranic in the chair. It discussed the draft law on all-people's defense and the report on the state of defense preparations for all-people's defense on the territory of Bosnia-Hercegovina in 1982.

It was stressed that the draft law on all-people's defense contains basic premises and solutions in line with the policy of further consolidating and developing all-people's defense. With it, even broader possibilities are being unfolded for an active attitude of the working people and citizens at all levels of organizing all-people's defense.

It was stressed at the session that the main weight of activity in the sphere of all-people's defense and social self-protection last year was directed at the consistent implementation of the LC attitudes on the further development and socialization of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

Solvene LC Presidium Commission

LD241923 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1622 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Ljubljana, 24 May (TANJUG) -- The Slovene LC Central Committee Presidium Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection discussed at its session today, together with representatives of the republican headquarters of territorial defense and secretaries of inter-municipal councils of the Slovene LC, the report on the state of the territorial defense of the republic last year.

Combat readiness and the moral-political situation in units and commands of the territorial defense in the SR of Slovenia were given a positive assessment. It was stated that in the future complete attention should be devoted to the further development of this aspect of protection and defense of the country.

CROATIAN LC FORUM DISCUSSES LC 'PROBLEMS'

AU221826 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 May 83 p 3

[I. Tomljanovic report]

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 17 May -- Does the LC today have a sufficiently precise and working understanding of the "needs of the period in which it operates" and does it perceive "what new" has been brought by the current problems of our country's socioeconomic development? Are the interests of the workers class sufficiently represented in the policy and practice of the LC organization of 2 million members? These and many other questions were discussed at the discussion forum on "the vanguard's current problems" organized by the Center for Ideological Theoretical Work of the LC Central Committee of Croatia in cooperation with the centers for ideological theoretical work of the Zagreb LC city committee and the Marxist center of the LC of Croatia in the community of Split communes.

As was stated, the immediate reason for this discussion forum was to contribute to the elaboration of the topic "The LC Today," which will be discussed by the forthcoming conference of the LC of Croatia.

Strongholds

In his introductory speech Dr Ivo Peric spoke among other things about the potential possibilities for the assertion of the LC as promoter of the historical interest of the workers class in two basic strongholds. This assertion has been virtually postponed in relation to the conceptual position of material production and to the overall social reproduction which has been seriously jeopardized under present conditions.

According to Dr Peric, the LC is present in all segments of society and in all of its strata and the concepts originating in all these parts and social strata are apparent in its activities. The ideas aided in asserting the interests and position of the workers class and direct producers usually are successfully incorporated into the LC programmatic documents. However, deviations from these ideas are frequent in practical activities because the heterogeneity of these different forces and tendencies in the LC results in deviations in relation to these principled orientations.

According to the statute, the main action of Communists must be in influencing the attitudes of others but, unfortunately, the practice is often different. It often happens that, in connection with some excess situations, the entire LC organizations remain in the rear of events, Ivo Druzijanic said. He advocated "a general overhaul of the LC" because it is futile to count on those who stay in the rear. According to him, instead of having the congress conclusions implemented at the grass roots, it is once again the forums which are adopting conclusions. The reliance of the higher leaderships on the lower ones and the reliance of the latter on even lower ones creates possibilities for bureaucratization.

Party Federalism

Dr Fuad Muhic referred to questions outside the LC which are aimed at showing that the LC possesses legality but not legitimacy, that it is legalizing itself by usurping power but lacks its historical legitimacy because it is losing the support of the workers class. Those who support these claims are concluding that the workers class is indifferent toward the political system and that a multiparty system of bourgeois pluralism would suit it. Speaking about the increasingly often mentioned problem of party federalism in Yugoslavia, Dr Muhic noted two dilemmas. There are some who point out the contradictions between the LC statute and the constitutional state system; that is, they point out that the state federalism should be matched by a party federalism. But another group advocates a contrary concept according to which the Constitution is not good and, therefore, it advocates a constitutional "democratic centralism." The party must provide answers to these and many other questions of our theory to ensure that the answers will not be sought outside the party.

Dr Stipe Suvar spoke about two types of current criticisms of the LC. According to some, the LC represents the main brake on the development of socialism. Those who express this view in their criticism insist that the LC is all-powerful at a stage of social helplessness. These critics are convinced that we will remain in an impasse unless a radical change is made. The second type of criticism claims that the party is helpless, that it has let things slip out of its hands, and that it must once again get a firm hold on them. Dr Suvar also referred to a flood of "impressionist" criticisms mainly by individuals in academic positions who mainly invoke science in their statements. According to Dr Suvar, what we lack is a serious analysis inspired by Marx's method applied to the present stage of development.

BORBA ON 'MISAPPROPRIATION' OF CADRE APARTMENTS

AU211745 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14/15 May 83 p 12

[Mijat Lakicevic article "Property Without Protection"]

[Summary] For a long time now there has been great interest in the problem of economic crime and a lot of sessions have been held on the subject. However, there is another problem -- the cases of misappropriation of cadre apartments which attract much less attention, except occasionally by the press, and which are more easily forgotten. During some of these affairs, names of some very high political officials were mentioned. "The most important thing is that even after these affairs almost nothing has changed in society in general and in overall social relations, which has been best confirmed by the fact that new affairs broke out in other places (therefore it seems that the most, if not the only, profit out of it was made by the press, which increased its circulation, and one should by no means blame it for doing so)."

Scanning the papers in the last few months one can discover several such cases: tax evasion and misappropriation of social property in Budva about the end of 1982 in which some, now former, communal officials participated: a building with luxurious apartments for a director and former presidents of the communal assembly being constructed in Svetozarevo; a decision being made in Zenica to buy apartments for two trade union officials who already have apartments; the Belgrade Beer Industry building two big apartments and a house for its director, although it is against the regulations of the organization and more expensive than 10 apartments for workers; and the question of the legality of a decision made by Belgrade Waterworks and Sewerage to allocate 60 million dinars from the investment fund for purchasing 40 cadre apartments. "Another example is that of apartments, much better ones than had previously been agreed upon, which were forced upon the officials and employees of the Serbian Executive Council against the will of the Council (!?) and, finally, there is the case of 3,500 apartments of the Federation which are being (mostly) illegally used by relatives of the former federal officials."

There is not much that can be concluded from these cases, except, perhaps that apartments, primarily the socially-owned ones, are property of great value and importance.

"The variations in these cases show that political and economic officials are seeking (and finding) various ways of acquiring that property. Most often these ways cannot be considered illegal but the very fact that the subjects here are 'cadres' proves their exclusiveness and means that other, 'ordinary' citizens are being excluded from that circle. On the other hand, some other cases have shown that some leaders ensured the legality of what they did by tailoring normative regulations according to their needs (not to mention those who failed even to make an effort to do that)."

All this shows that leaders are in a position to handle property that is not a result of their work and belongs to the working class. There is also the problem of the consequences these cases have, the influence such behavior by directors may have on the attitude and behavior of people, considering the fact that the main actors in the affairs fail even to be politically responsible. Legislative norms have failed to cover this large field and "morals are something that few people nowadays pay any attention to, so that moral norms with their sanctions are obviously quite powerless here."

BRIEFS

NEW DAILY IN ENGLISH -- Belgrade, 24 May (TANJUG) -- A daily paper in English will appear at newsstands on Monday 6 June. The paper, which will be called NEWSDAY, will be published jointly by the TANJUG news agency and by PRIVREDNI PREGLED. The first issue of this daily paper will appear on the opening day of the sixth UNCTAD conference which is to be held in Belgrade. NEWSDAY will provide readers with the most topical, original information on current political, economic, cultural, and other events from all parts of the world and on events in our country too. The most important information referring to international economic and financial problems will be found in NEWSDAY columns as well. Readers will also be informed regularly about all important international sport events. NEWSDAY will be published daily with the exception of Saturday and Sunday. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0849 GMT 24 May 83 LD]

NEW TV COUNCIL HEAD -- Belgrade, 24 May (TANJUG) -- The Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia today elected Stojan Stojcevski from the Socialist Republic of Macedonia as the new president of the council for a 1-year term of office. This was done in keeping with the implementation of the principle of collective work, decision-making, and responsibility. Outgoing President Bogoljub Nedeljkovic remains a member of the Presidium of the Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1116 GMT 24 May 83 LD]